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FATAL BALLOONING.

THE SAD STORY OF THE ZENITH.

TWO AERONAUTS SUFFOCATED ABOVE THE CLOUDS — THE SURVIVOR'S EXPERIENCE—WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED BY THE JOURNEY — PAST ASCENSIONS — POPULAR SYMPATHY FOR THE MARTYRS TO SCIENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 19, 1875.

We were all dreadfully shocked on Friday evening to hear that a fatal accident had happened to the Zenith. Half an hour after I had closed my last letter a dispatch arrived which said that the balloon had fallen in the Province of Berry, and that the aeronauts were dead. It was at first supposed that they had been killed by the fall, but the latest evening papers published a telegram from Gaston Tissandier, the only survivor, which stated that his two unfortunate companions had died from suffocation. In their efforts to rival Glaisher and Caxwell they had gone to an altitude of 8,000 mètres, and had found an atmosphere that would not sustain life. Tissandier is a pale blond, slight, thin, and wiry, rather weak in appearance, and seemingly incapable of great endurance, while his two companions were strong, robust young men. The former fainted at an altitude of 8,000 mètres, and it was to this fact that he owed his life, for on reviving the balloon had descended to 6,000 mètres, and he came to his senses in an air that was respirable. How much above 8,000 mètres they went is not yet known, for the test barometers, which were happily saved, can only be examined by the Institute. They reached Paris last night, and they will be opened at the next meeting.

THE FATAL EXPEDITION.

Some two months ago I noted an ascension of the same balloon, and stated that it had been chartered for scientific purposes. In that instance some excellent results were obtained. The Zenith came down safely in the Landes, near the Pyrenees, and the aeronauts showed so much intelligence and scientific knowledge that it was resolved to send them upon a more important expedition. This time they were to test the atmosphere at the highest possible altitude, make experiments for carbonic acid, and bring down tubes of air for analysis, experiment with the spectroscope, and test the effect of the air upon themselves at different heights. There were many minor points of inquiry that will readily suggest themselves, but the most important, perhaps, were those regarding the spectroscope. It is known that this instrument shows the presence of atmospheric vapor, and scientific men desire to know how far this is due to the atmosphere of the earth, or how far it may be modified by carrying the spectroscope to regions where it is extremely rarefied. On Thursday evening the Zenith started off under the best conditions. The balloon had been specially prepared for this ascension, and had on board the most perfect instruments that could be made. The aeronauts were Capt. Sivel, M. Crocé-Spinelli, and Gaston Tissandier, all men of great experience in ballooning, and who devoted themselves heart and soul to the work. M. Sivel was formerly a sailor, but during the siege was selected as a courageous man, capable of giving great assistance to the aeronaut who went out of Paris with a balloon. He thus got a taste for ballooning, and began to study science, making himself a useful and accomplished man in three years' time. He was thirty-eight years of age, and had made two or three voyages around the world, twice as Captain of a merchant vessel. When the war broke out he hastened home to his country to offer his services, and while in Paris was selected as pilot upon one of these balloons. Since then he has made many ascensions, and was regarded as the best aeronaut alive. To all inquiries made at the office of the company, the invariable response was, "There is no danger; Sivel is with them." He was a widower, but had a little girl five years of age, whom he called to the basket and kissed for the last time a second before giving the order to "let go." M. Crocé-Spinelli was only thirty-one years of age, and a strong and hearty young man. He was much attached to his profession, and has written several works upon balloons and ballooning. He was unmarried, but had an aged father dependent upon him for support. Gaston Tissandier, the survivor, is the eldest of two brothers who have been long known as intrepid aeronauts. He is thirty-eight or forty years of age, the eldest of the party, though the smallest and frailest of the three. He is a clever writer, and is chief editor of a paper called *La Nature*, devoted to natural science. These were the three men who went up in the Zenith in the interests of science, and of whom only one has returned alive. I saw the balloon as it passed over the city, and paused for some time to regard it. The silk being yellow, it shone like a ball of silver in the sunlight. But it rose rapidly, and in a few moments had become a small speck in the distant skies.

M. TISSANDIER'S STORY.

From this point I will let M. Gustave Tissandier tell his own story. In a letter addressed to the President of the Aerial Navigation Society he says:

CIRON, (Indre,) 18th April.

Monsieur, a telegram, sent officially, will have informed you of the sad misfortune which has befallen us. Sivel and Crocé-Spinelli are no more. They succumbed to asphyxia in the high regions of the air to which we had ascended. I will relate to you what I know of this sad drama, for, during two consecutive hours, I was in a state of complete unconsciousness.

The ascension from the gas-works at La Villette was accomplished favorably. At 1 in the afternoon we were already at more than 5,000 yards of altitude (pressure 400.) We had passed air into the potassium tubes, felt our pulses, measured the interior temperature of the balloon, which was more than 20 C. (68 Fahr.,) while the exterior air was less than 5 C. (41 Fahr.) Sivel had trimmed the car: Crocé had used his spectroscope, and we were all in high spirits.

Sivel threw out ballast and we ascended, breathing oxygen, which produced an excellent effect.

At 1h. 20m. the barometer marked 320 mm.; we were over 7,000 yards high, and the temperature was less than 10 C., (50 Fahr). My companions were pale; I felt weak, but I inhaled a little of the gas, which somewhat revived me. We still ascended. Sivel turned toward me and said: "We have a large quantity of ballast; shall I throw some out?" I replied, "Do as you please." He put the same question to our friend, who nodded energetically in token of approval. We had five sacks with us, each weighing twenty-five kilos, and at least four more were hung outside the car.

Sivel took his knife and successively cut three cords. The bags were emptied, and we mounted rapidly. All at once I found myself so feeble that I could not even turn my head to look at my companions, who, I believe, were seated. I desired to obtain the oxygen tube, but could not lift my arm, but my mind was still quite lucid. I had my eyes on the barometer, and I saw the needle pass over the figure of pressure 290 mm., then 280, which it went beyond. I wanted to exclaim, "We are at 8,000 yards!" but my tongue seemed paralyzed. All at once my eyes closed and I fell inert, entirely losing all recollection; the time was then about 1:30.

At 1:52 I revived for a moment. The balloon was descending rapidly; I was able to cut a sack of ballast to slacken the speed and to write on my register the following lines, which I copy:

"We are descending. Temperature, 8 C., (17.6 Fahrenheit.) I am throwing out ballast. Elevation, 315. Sivel and Crocé still insensible at the bottom of the car. Descending very rapidly."

I had scarcely written these lines when a sort of trembling fit seized me, and I sank down fainting for the second time. I was conscious of a violent wind, indicating a very rapid descent. A few moments later I felt myself shaken by the arms, and recognized Crocé, who had revived. "Throw out ballast," said he, "we are going down." But I could hardly open my eyes, and I did not notice whether Sivel was aroused. I remember that Crocé unfastened the aspirator and threw it out, as well as some ballast, extra wraps, and the like. All this is an extremely confused recollection, which was quickly extinguished, for I relapsed into insensibility more thoroughly than before, and I felt as if I was going off into an eternal slumber. What happened then? I suppose that the balloon, being lightened, impermeable as it was and very warm, shot up once more into the upper regions. At about 3:15 o'clock I reopened my eyes, feeling giddy and weak, but my consciousness returned. The balloon was rushing downward with frightful velocity.

The car swayed violently from side to side, and described great oscillations. I raised myself on my knees, and pulled my companions by the arm. "Sivel, Crocé!" I cried, "rouse yourselves!" They were both crouched down in the car, with their heads concealed in their cloaks. I summoned up all my strength, and endeavored to lift them up. Sivel's face was black, his eyes dull, mouth wide open and full of blood. Crocé-Spinelli had his eyes closed, and his mouth blood-stained also.

To relate what occurred then is quite beyond my power. I noticed a tremendous wind from below upward. We were still at an altitude of 6,000 metres. There were still in the car two bags of ballast, which I cast out. Soon we neared the earth; and I sought for my knife in order to cut the attachment of the anchor, but I could not find it.

I was distracted, and kept calling out: "Sivel! Sivel!" Fortunately I laid my hand on a knife, and was enabled to free the grapnel in time. The shock of the fall was extremely violent. The balloon appeared to flatten itself out completely, and I thought it would so remain. But there was a strong wind which carried it along. The grapnel did not hold firmly, and the car was dragged across the fields. The dead bodies of my unfortunate friends were jerked about, and I feared at each moment that they would fall out of the car. Meanwhile I succeeded in grasping the cord of the valve, and the balloon was quickly emptied, and was finally exhausted against a tree. This was about 4 o'clock.

On getting out of the car I was attacked by a feverish excitement of the most violent kind, and very soon fell exhausted, and became livid. I thought that I was about to rejoin my companions in the next world.

Nevertheless, I gradually recovered my senses. I examined my poor comrades, and found them cold and stiff. I had their corpses transported to the shelter of a neighboring farm. I sobbed to suffocation, and even yet have not recovered.

I am at Ciron, near Le Blanc, where I have been received with boundless hospitality.

I have been feverish all the night. I have not yet been able to eat anything whatever, and feel consequently very weak.

I salute you, GASTON TISSANDIER.

THE RETURN TO EARTH.

Immediately upon the reception of the first telegram, the company sent down an agent, and he was accompanied by several reporters for the Paris press. They give many details regarding the locality, but little of importance not contained in the letter above given. The balloon descended to the ground in the main road, and gave an enormous bound across the river. A young gentleman, M. De Beauregard, was driving along at the moment, and seeing that his services were needed, he turned at once and gave chase to the balloon. The Zenith struck in an elm upon the farm of M. Legros, and M. De Beauregard assisted Tissandier in freeing himself. As there was no way of getting the balloon down without destroying it, the farmer came to the aid of the aeronaut, and sacrificed one of his finest elms, thus by a promptly generous act making himself famous throughout the whole country. He will get a medal for his services and kindly attentions. The Prefect was soon summoned, and gave the requisite order for sending the bodies of Sivel and Crocé to Paris in lead coffins. Tissandier himself brought on the test barometers last night. The note-books of the unfortunate men were found in the car. At the height of 7,500 metres Crocé Spenelli wrote:

"Slight pains; feeling of dullness in the ears, the effects of the gas [oxygen that he inhaled.] Thick forest beneath us. Still somewhat oppressed. The sun is splendid above us. Although—"

The memorandum stops here, the writer being unable to proceed. In the first part of the book he had written down minute directions as to the management of the balloon, how to rise so many yards, and what to do in case of sudden emergency.

TEACHINGS OF THE VOYAGE.

It is too soon to inquire fully into the scientific value of this voyage, but something has been gained in return for the loss of two lives. Nearly every science has its martyrs, and that of aerostation must add two to its list. But this accident is unique in our records. We have had accidents from ballooning, but it is the first time that men have died from suffocation in a balloon at a great height. Perhaps many of my readers may recall the ascension of Glaisher and Coxwell in 1862, and certainly that aerial voyage will be familiar to the readers of Carpenter's or Draper's physiology. Glaisher claimed to have gone up 11,000 yards, which would be about 9,878 metres, (if I have made no error in my hasty calculation,) a metre being 39 371-1,000 English inches, or very nearly 39⅜ inches. In the present case we have the certainty that the Zenith went above 800 metres, for M. Tissandier saw the barometer at 280 before closing his eyes, and as Sivel then threw over several sacks of ballast, the balloon may have shot up suddenly to over 9,000 metres. This was the height designated by Glaisher as the limit of his endurance, and he then lost consciousness. Coxwell was in the circle trying to open the safety-valve, but found himself failing and his hands growing useless. He dropped down into the car and tried to seize the rope to open the valve, but could not raise his right arm. He tried the left with no better success, and then the happy idea struck him to seize the rope with his teeth and let off some gas. The balloon rapidly descended, until it reached an atmosphere which brought Glaisher to consciousness. But the statement of Glaisher that he went up 1[illegible],000 English yards must be taken with some reserve. In his time there were no test barometers which measure exactly the highest altitude attained, and he himself acknowledged that he was not in a state of mind to examine his instruments with sufficient precision. Nine thousand metres must be regarded, I think, as the extreme limit at which life can be sustained. In order to give a supply of oxygen, an apparatus for inhaling it was taken up, and it strengthened the aeronauts on more than one occasion; but a moment came when they lost consciousness of their acts, and when they were powerless to raise a hand even to take hold of the respirater. Sivel did so, and inhaled large doses of oxygen, and appears to have become excited unduly thereby. The balloon was then falling at a fearful rate, and Tissandier was alarmed, calling loudly upon Sivel. The latter roused himself, seized the respirator, inhaled considerable oxygen, then began to cut away the bags of ballast, each containing eighty pounds of sand. "Shall we go up?" said Tissandier. Sivel, exhilarated by the oxygen, turned to Crocé-Spinelli, who nodded assent, being unable to speak, and went on cutting down the bags of sand. "Yes," he cried gayly, "and happy the one of us that returns!" He not only threw away the respirator, not knowing what he was doing, probably, but threw overboard blankets and the boxes that contained some of their instruments. The balloon, relieved of a weight of at least 108 pounds, must have shot up again like a rocket, and may have gone beyond 9,000 metres. Tissandier again fainted, and this suspension of animation saved his life. The stronger men, Crocé and Sivel, went on breathing an atmosphere containing no oxygen, until they were suffocated. When the balloon had descended to 6,000 metres Tissandier came to himself to find his companions dead and the Zenith falling like a stone. He looked over the side when hardly able to raise his head, and the sight of the earth approaching so rapidly brought him to his senses. He saw that he must relieve the balloon of more weight or be dashed in pieces upon the ground. Fortunately a few sacks of ballast had escaped Sivel's hand, and, on cutting these away, the balloon was temporarily relieved. Its giddy course was checked for a moment, and when it came into a dense atmosphere came down easily to the ground, the only danger then being from the high wind. Some hours must yet elapse before we can learn from the Institute the exact altitude marked by the test barometer taken up by the Zenith.

AID FOR THE BEREFT—THE DEAD.

Sivel's remark when intoxicated by oxygen, "happy the one of us that returns," was prophetic. M. Tissandier, the happy survivor, has become suddenly famous. He is the hero of the hour. Subscriptions are pouring in for Sivel's little girl and M. Crocé's aged father, and more than 6,000 francs were received yesterday for their benefit. In one saloon a Marquis listened with moistened eyes to the story and proposed to pass around a plate for them, raising 250 francs in a few minutes. Such things are contagious here, and a large sum will doubtless be raised. An application was made for a grave in Pere Le Chaise, the Ærial Society wishing to raise a monument to their memory, but the same difficulties were encountered as in the case of Auber. There are no more concessions *à perpétuité* in this cemetery, only a small amount of space being reserved for men who have "served the City of Paris." The Municipal Council has the power to decide upon all demands. The friends of Auber made an application for a concession when they had raised money enough to purchase a monument, but this radical council regarded Auber as a monarchist and reactionaire, and laid the proposition upon the table. A similar demand has now been made for Sivel and Crocé-Spinelli, and as they are supposed to have been Republicans, though never bothering their heads about politics, the concession will probably be granted. The funeral takes place to-morrow. One amusing detail to close. Two Berry peasants were watching their sheep in the fields when they saw a black object falling, and in a moment the respirator thrown out by Sivel fell at their feet. They fled half crazed with terror. The peasants of the vicinity flocked to the spot and found the celestial machine stained with blood. Sivel and Crocé both bled freely from nose and mouth. The peasants sent for the curé and the magistrate, and even when told whence the object probably came, they could not get rid of the idea that this was a something dropped or thrown down by the gods.

MR. BANCROFT AND THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

HE REMEMBERS NO LETTER WRITTEN BY HIM ON THE SUBJECT—GOV. BROGDEN EVIDENTLY MISTAKEN—THE HISTORIAN'S OPINION OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Governor of North Carolina seems to have been mistaken in his reference to a letter from Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, relative to the Mecklenburg declaration. Thinking perhaps the date of July 4, 1875, might be no more than a slip of the Governor's pen, and that Mr. Bancroft might have written a letter on the controversy at some other date, which would certainly be important and interesting, your correspondent called to see him, and directed his attention to the Governor's letter. Mr. Bancroft could remember no letter written by him on the subject of the Mecklenburg declaration. He said that his *History of the United States* contained all he had to say on that subject, and he very courteously took the seventh volume from his library, and turned to the pages, 370 and following, in which he gives an account of this declaration. Mr. Bancroft said that he had made complete and thorough researches before writing that account, and he had nothing to add to what he had there written. The paragraph of his history to which he referred fixed the date of the Mecklenburg resolutions in May, 1775. He summarizes the resolutions, which he seems to regard as a manifestation of the same spirit of independence which existed throughout the Colonies. So far as the date oft he declaration is important, it is settled by Mr Bancroft as preceding the declaration of the 4th of July. The resolutions were passed by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, and separated that county alone from the royal domination just as the declaration of the 4th of July separated the united Colonies. Mr. Bancroft has not been in London on July 4, since 1849, nor in any part of July since that year till last Summer, when he spent a short time there with Mrs. Bancroft on his return from Berlin. He says if any persons have a letter from him like that referred to by Gov. Brogden, they are at liberty to publish it. He does not seem to regard the controversy about the Mecklenburg declaration as of very great importance, and he has no recollection of the letter to which Gov. Brogden refers. He cannot recall the date of any particular paper which he examined in relation to this subject before writing of it in his history.

HORSES KILLED BY BUFFALO GNATS.

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., May 1.—The *Falcon* estimates the loss of horses and mules in that county, (Fayette,) from Buffalo gnats, from last Friday night until Monday, at from three to five hundred head.

END OF THE STOREY LIBEL SUIT.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—The jury in the Storey libel case came into court this morning having failed to agree on a verdict

TRIAL GOSSIP.

CHANGES IN THE PLANS OF COUNSEL—THE END NOT FAR OFF.

THE REBUTTAL TESTIMONY TO BE SHORT—COUNSEL'S REASONS FOR THIS CHANGE—AN ESTIMATE OF THE DEFENSE—NO EVIDENCE IN DEFENSE OF TILTON'S CHARACTER TO BE OFFERED—POINTS OF THE REBUTTAL—THE SUR-REBUTTAL TO BE VERY BRIEF—MR. EVARTS AND JUDGE PORTER TO SPEAK FOR THE DEFENSE—MR. BEACH FOR THE PLAINTIFF—THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE OPENING ESSAY—PROBABLE CLOSE OF THE TRIAL IN FIVE WEEKS.

The counsel for the plaintiff expect to put in all their rebuttal testimony during the coming week. The reasons they give for this sweeping change of opinion from that expressed a week ago are that there is hardly anything for them to rebut. They profess to be astonished at the abrupt close of the evidence for the defense, and claim that in fact Mr. Beecher's counsel have produced but a single witness—Mr. Beecher himself. The testimony of all the others, they say, either amounts to nothing or rebuts itself. They argue in this way: The defense, through Gen. Tracy's opening essay, promised to impeach Mrs. Moulton; to establish an alibi on the morning of June 2; to prove a conspiracy by Tilton and Moulton, and black-mail by the same persons; to prove that Tilton read to Deacon Samuel Belcher all of Mrs. Tilton's confession, and that it was limited to expressions of respect and affection for her Pastor; to prove that Frank Carpenter was a "link in the conspiracy," and that the plaintiff did not dare call him. The only testimony looking toward the establishment of the alibi was that of Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Moulton swore that he was with her during the forenoon of June 2, and Mr. Beecher claimed that he was with Mr. Kinsella during the morning of that day, consulting with him in regard to a card which was published in the *Eagle* of that afternoon. Mr. Kinsella was not put on the stand to corroborate this statement. Mr. Beecher himself completely upset the black-mail charges on cross-examination. Brother Belcher testified that what Tilton read to him was not Mrs. Tilton's confession, but the "true story" and the interview with Dr. Storrs. Neither Frank Carpenter nor H. C. Bowen has been dragged forward as conspirators in any sense, and Mr. Carpenter, it is understood, will be one of the principal witnesses in rebuttal. Gen. Tracy, in his opening address, also charged that, "when the plaintiff found that the lips of his innocent wife were unsealed before the tribunal which he had accepted, and that she was resolved upon throwing off the incubus of her life, to speak freely the whole truth, he made haste to choose a tribunal where the law would keep her dumb, and so she is suppressed." The facts have certainly not borne out this theory.

Stripped of all extraneous adjuncts, the defense put in amounts, counsel for the plaintiff say, to just this: "Mrs. Tilton fell in love with me, and she never did anything to let me know of her love, but I ought to have found it out." Therefore, in the absence of anything which the law in regard to rebutting testimony will permit them to contradict, they will be obliged to content themselves with their case as they made it on the first examination. They claim that to be complete. The number of their intended witnesses will be materially reduced. Gen. Butler, Florence Tilton, and several others who have been named as probable witnesses, will positively not be called. Mr. Tilton and Mr. and Mrs. Moulton will be the principal witnesses in rebuttal, and some twenty odd others will be put upon the stand; but as the testimony of each will necessarily be very short, they will be rapidly disposed of. Miss Lovejoy, contrary to expectation, will not come on to explain the Winsted scene. Indeed, no attempt will be made to clear Mr. Tilton's character of the aspersions cast upon it by the defense, except through the speeches of counsel at the summing up. Counsel say they regard these aspersions as too frivolous to be worthy of notice. No further endeavor will be made to contradict Gen. Tracy's story of the primary steps in the scandal. Counsel are sarcastically severe upon the General as a witness. They class his evidence with that which they say contradicts itself, and add that any attempt on their part to rebut it would only be giving to it an importance which it does not possess.

The first witness, or one of the first, who will be placed upon the stand to-morrow will be Theodore F. Banks, who was Marshal of the Communistic procession. He will testify to the details of the organization of the pageant and its route, and will describe the positions in line held by the Claflin sisters and Mr. Tilton respectfvely. A copy of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* of December, 1870, just after the date of the procession, will be offered in evidence. It contains a picture of that part of the procession in which Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin marched, and the artist, who was acquainted with Mr. Tilton at the time, will be called upon to testify that it is an accurate reproduction of the part of the pageant which it professes to depict, with substantially correct likenesses of the persons who were there. There is no figure in it that at all resembles Mr. Tilton. So far as the object of the defense may be to link Mr. Tilton with Mrs. Woodhull by bringing forward such a mass of testimony on this point, the counsel for the plaintiff confidently expect to overthrow it; but it, as many persons shrewdly guess, the primary object is to influence the two Catholic jurors, counsel will concede all the benefit they may be able to derive from that source by acknowledging that Mr. Tilton took part in the procession, after having proved that he did so not through any sympathy with the occasion it was celebrating, but simply in defiance to the authorities which at first forbade the procession and afterward refused to grant it a Police escort.

That question disposed of, Mr. Tilton, Mr Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton will, in the order named, throw some new light upon the points in dispute between them and Mr. Beecher, and then will be heard the witnesses alluded to in last Sunday's TIMES—Mr. Philp, Mr. Woodruff, Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Carpenter, the Messrs. Ford, the ex-military official who is to turn Sam Wilkeson inside out, the house-keeper, nurse, and physicians. In addition to these, Mr. A. B. Martin will swear to the length, and possibly the substance, of Gen. Tracy's conversation with Bessie Turner, on Mrs. Storrs' back piazza, on the evening of and just previous to her appearance before the Investigating Committee; and Mr. Richards will be forced to tell just exactly what he saw when he opened the door in his brother-in-law's house, and his sister "sprang blushingly away" from the vicinity of Mr. Beecher. On the first examination the rules of evidence would not permit counsel for the plaintiff to press this point, but Mr. Beecher having given his version of the scene, they will be allowed to draw the unfortunate Richards out in contradiction.

The sur-rebuttal will probably be shorter still. The counsel for the defense profess to believe that they have made out a case which is absolutely without defect. They say that they had a large number of witnesses in reserve, whom they might have called, but whose testimony not being necessary, they dispensed with them with a view to saving time. As they will be allowed only to rebut the rebuttal, their witnesses will necessarily be few in number. Mr. Beecher himself will be the principal one. Both sides are anxious to shorten the trial as much as possible. Mr. Evarts will occupy the best part of a week in his summing-up speech, and Judge Porter will make a large hole in another week. Mr. Beach will not use up more than a few days. Counsel for the plaintiff say that only a few points are involved, and to these Mr. Beach will confine himself. The Judge's charge cannot be very extended if this last assertion be true; so that the trial's ending may be safely set down as within six weeks, or seven at most, if there should be an intermediate adjournment.

In regard to this proposed adjournment no definite conclusion has been arrived at yet. Counsel express themselves in favor of going on to the end without a break, and say that that course will probably be the one taken; but should Judge Neilson insist upon getting time to clear up the business that is awaiting him in General Term, counsel will probably be under the necessity of extending to him that courtesy in return for his manifold and continuous courtesies to them.

Much speculation has been set afloat by Mr. Beach's question to Gen. Tracy on Thursday as to who wrote the famous opening essay which that gentleman delivered in behalf of the defense. Those who are most likely to be posted on the subject give the credit of it to Prof. R. W. Raymond, and they say, moreover, that he wrote the great bulk of it, only a few passages here and there being from the fertile brain of the military orator. This explanation is apparently corroborated by the similarity of style and argument between the document in question and the Professor's celebrated pamphlet reviewing the case before it went to trial. It rumored at one time that Mr. Moulton, after the conclusion of the trial, was to sue Gen. Tracy for the slanders contained in the essay, but counsel say that, having been delivered in court, it is privileged. One of the counsel for the plaintiff said yesterday that they had been making a calculation of the comparative percentage of "I don't recollects" in Gen. Tracy's cross-examination and those in Mr. Moulton's, which the former said in the opening amounted to 305. The length of time each man was under fire being taken into consideration, the proportion arrived at is about eight to one in favor of Gen. Tracy; that is to say, if the General had been under cross-examination as long as Mr. Moulton he would probably have repeated that celebrated scandal phrase between 2,500 and 3,000 times. A strictly accurate calculation is to be made for Mr. Beach's use in summing up.

The "parties" to the scandal kept quietly in the house yesterday as a general thing, possibly on account of the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Tilton remained at home all day, busily arranging the evidence of the week for the use of his counsel. Frank Moulton was seen in the vicinity of ex-Judge Morris' office, on Montague street, late in the afternoon, but his business there was not learned.

The probable attitude of the jury at the close is a matter of considerable guess-work at this stage of the proceedings, the most general supposition being a disagreement.

Mr. Kinsella says that there is not a word of truth in the story told around Brooklyn last week, in regard to a row between himself and Mr. Van Anden about the course the *Eagle* has taken in the Beecher case. The story originated in the spite of a discharged Bohemian.

THE OTHER MUTUAL FRIEND.

From the Sun, May 1.

Mr. Beecher's partisans are severe in their condemnation of Mr. Moulton for giving testimony against their hero after having been his confidential friend and adviser, but what do they say of the far worse breach of confidence committed by Counsellor Tracy? Mr. Moulton has at least this excuse, that he did not turn upon Mr. Beecher until Mr. Beecher attacked him as a conspirator and a black-mailer; but Counsellor Tracy has sought infamy, as it would appear, from no other motive than love and friendship for his celebrated client. He has made Mr. Beecher's quarrel his own, and, for the purpose of carrying him safely through it, has betrayed as sacred a trust as can be reposed by one man in another. It is useless for him to allege that his course is approved by his associates, Messrs. Evarts and Porter. Dragging them into the mire does not help him out of it.

The apology made by the trio of lawyers for Counsellor Tracy's conduct is probably sufficient to prevent his being thrown over the bar, and may silence the feeble voice of the Bar Association, but it will not satisfy common sense. It is, that he was never Mr. Tilton's attorney or counsel or legal adviser, and that, therefore, no rule of professional etiquette prevents him from being counsel and even witness against him. The minor impropriety of being witness for Mr. Beecher at the same time that he is counsel for him, will, we suppose, be obviated by his ceasing henceforth to take any public part in the trial. But the fact remains that he has violated a solemn promise to Mr. Tilton and his friends, and has made use of information gained from them under what he knew they regarded as the seal of professional secrecy, to do them injury.

The rhinoceros-hided insensibility to the true nature of his position which the counsellor exhibited on the witness stand is not the least remarkable point in the case. At the very outset he testified that when Mr. Woodruff first came to him to advise with him about the scandal, that gentleman made it a condition that the facts to be communicated were to be kept by him with the same sacredness as if the consultation was a professional one. A little further on he repeated what he said in the conspiracy essay which he read to the jury, that when the consultation was held, Mr. Tilton, before he made his statement of the case, distinctly required and received the pledge from him not to be counsel for Mr. Beecher in the event of a collision. Subsequently he admitted in his cross-examination that he knew that Mr. Tilton then supposed litigation with Mr. Beecher to be a possible event, and understood the pledge to refer to it. To make the point clearer, he says that he afterward informed Mr. Tilton that he should break his promise, not because it was not a promise, but because Mr. Tilton was going to charge Mr. Beecher with adultery instead of merely improper proposals; and, with wonderful simplicity, he testifies also to Mr. Tilton's refusal on that occasion to release him from his plighted word. All this he recounted as coolly as if it redounded to his credit, and as if he were performing a most meritorious action!

A WOMAN KILLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 1.—Mrs. Minnie Mehan, of this city, in alighting from the 8:30 o'clock train going west this morning, stepped in front of the 8:30 o'clock train going east, and was run over by the engine and killed. The accident occurred in the New-York Central Railroad Depot.

KILLED FOR FIFTY CENTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 1.—William Morris, a Canadian, and Henry Waldron, both raftsmen, while intoxicated became involved in a quarrel last evening regarding 50 cents, which resulted in Waldron stabbing Morris with a pocket-knife, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. Waldron attempted to escape but was arrested.

MURDERED BY NEGROES.

NORFOLK, Va., May 1.—James Batton, of Princess Anne County, was murdered this morning by two colored men, who attacked him on the road eight miles from Norfolk. Batton was asleep in his wagon at the time, and his little son was driving. The boy escaped, and, returning when the negroes had left, found his father dead. No arrests have been made.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, LEGAL TENDERS, TREASURY PAYMENTS, CALLED BONDS, REVENUE RETURNS—NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDERS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Customs receipts to-day were $459,157. The shipments of legal tenders during the week were $2,997,468, and the receipts of fractional currency during the week $882,700. The payments made from the Treasury during the month of April were as follows: On account of Civil and Miscellaneous, $6,620,853 47; War, $3,274,033 11; Navy, $1,109,419 84; Interior, (Indians and pensions,) $754,623 28. Total, $11,758,929 70. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

The bonds called in by the Treasurer to-day are five-twenty bonds, that is to say, coupon bonds known as the fourth series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862.

WITHDRAWAL AND DESTRUCTION OF CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has requested Treasurer Spinner, in compliance with the terms of the third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, to cause legal tenders to the amount of $1,175,140 to be withdrawn from the available currency of the Treasury and redeemed and destroyed, the same being eighty per cent. of the additional circulation issued to banks during April. Until further redemptions under said act shall be ordered, the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be used as a circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of $378,051,760.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $507,259. The grand total for the fiscal year is $90,266,111. Treasurer Spinner now holds as security for national bank circulation $379,506,900, and for public deposits $16,227,200. The amount of national bank notes outstanding is $350,536,886, of which $2,430,000 are national gold bank notes.

CALL FOR FIVE MILLIONS OF BONDS OF 1862.

The Treasury Department has just made a call for 5,000,000 of 1862 bonds, interest on which is to cease on the 1st of August next as follows: Fifties, Nos. 17,101 to 18,700; one hundreds, Nos. 44,201 to 48,100; five hundreds, Nos. 22,410 to 25,000; one thousands, Nos. 70,951 to 75,850.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $1,096,375 76; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $47,865,000; coin, (including $22,403,300 in coin certificates,) $94,625,669 23; outstanding legal tenders, $378,056,760.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major J. M. Robertson, Third Artillery, and Capt. A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, have been relieved from their present duties and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri for duty at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander B. P. Lamberton has reported his return home, having been detached from the Dictator, and has been placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Samuel W. Very is detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Lieut. Charles T. Norton is detached from the Kansas and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

MARINE NOTICES.

Notice is given that the light and fog bell on Fort Carroll, Patapsco River, Maryland, will be removed to the south-west angle of the fort on and after May 1. No change of characteristics will be made. With reference to the notice to mariners No. 9, of 1875, discontinuing the main or shore light and changing the order of the pier-head light to a fourth order (red) at Racine, (Root River,) Wis., notice is given that, on and after June 1, 1875, the main or shore light will be relighted and the pier-head light will be restored to a sixth order (red) light. The main light will be fixed white.

REFORMS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate and report with a view to reform the several bureaus of the Executive Departments, of which Mr. Boutwell is Chairman, continued their labor to-day in the Treasury, and were engaged in an inspection of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

THE NEW PENSION COMMISSIONER.

H. M. Atkinson, the new Commissioner of Pensions, was sworn in and took charge of the Pension Bureau to-day.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A DISSOLUTE WOMAN.

THE RESULT OF A DRUNKEN CAROUSAL WITH NEGROES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 1.—A white woman called Rose Sewell was married some months ago to a colored man and occupied rooms at No. 8 Anderson court. She has since led a dissolute life, and last evening was visited by Franklin Potter, Joseph Elisha, and George Thompson, three colored men, who brought with them a milk-can full of ale. The party engaged in a general carousal and made so much noise that they were heard by the neighbors. After a while this noise subsided and nothing further was known of the matter until about 1:45 o'clock this morning, when Mary Hudson, a woman living on the floor beneath Mrs. Sewell's room, had occasion to go up stairs and saw smoke coming from under her door. She burst open the door and found Mrs. Sewell lying dead on the floor. Beside her was a broken kerosene lamp, in which a candle was stuck, and also the milk-can containing ale. A mattress beside her was slowly burning. The chimney and burner of the lamp were on the mantelpiece. Officers were detailed who arrested the three men who had been at the house during the evening. The body was examined by Coroner Cilley, who found that it was badly burned. It was then delivered to an undertaker. An inquest will be held.

AN INSANE MAN WANDERING IN A MISSISSIPPI FOREST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 1.—A special to the *Appeal* to-night, dated Holly Springs, says a passenger on the northern bound train, supposed from his baggage to be W. C. Duncan, of Pittsburg, was found to be totally insane, and the conductor placed him in charge of a man there, who allowed him to escape, and he is now at large in the woods. He was well dressed, and had a large sum of money in his possession.

A FISHING-BOAT CAPSIZED AND THREE MEN DROWNED.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—A fishing-boat containing three men was capsized in Lake Michigan this afternoon, at a short distance from the shore, while trying to make port at the extreme southern part of this city. It is thought the craft was from St. Joseph, Mich. The men were drowned, and their bodies have not been recovered.

A MAN KILLS HIMSELF IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS WIFE.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Henry Diehm, a German, fifty-three years of age, while intoxicated, to-day, stabbed himself fatally with a butcher-knife in the presence of his wife, after reading his life insurance policy.

EFFECTS OF THE LABOR STRIKE AT LOWELL.

LOWELL, Mass., May 1.—The present production of the mills in this city as compared with the product before the strike shows a decrease of twenty-five to forty per cent. In mule spinning there is a decrease of about fifty per cent. These are manufacturers' estimates of the decrease of production.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 1.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says the schooner Clara Bell, of Sandusky, Ohio, was wrecked in the gale of Thursday night off Leamington, Ontario. Capt. William Robinson was drowned.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS SUPPRESSION BILL INTRODUCED—THIRD READING OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY BILL.

BERLIN, May 1.—Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Instruction, introduced a bill in the Lower House of the Diet, to-day, providing for the suppression of religious orders in Prussia.

The bill relating to the administration of the property of the Roman Catholic Church passed its third reading in the Chamber to-day.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL SUPPRESSING RELIGIOUS ORDERS—ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE SICK EXCEPTED—OTHER SOCIETIES TO BE DISSOLVED IN SIX MONTHS AFTER ITS PASSAGE.

BERLIN, May 1.—Dr. Falk's bill provides that all religious orders shall be excluded from Prussia. Existing establishments are forbidden to receive new members, and their present organization must be dissolved within six months after the passage

ITALIAN GOSSIP.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL THEMES.

THE VISIT OF FRANCIS JOSEPH—GERMANY'S ATTITUDE—THE NATION'S COMMERCE—THE WAR ON THE CLERICALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, April 12, 1875.

Ended the visit to Italy of the Emperor of Austria, we have, as the usual sequel to such meetings of Sovereigns, an endless succession of speculations upon the points brought forward by the chiefs of the two States and their Ministers in the series of colloquies which they have had opportunity to hold. Are existing alliances in any manner to be modified, or is the policy toward the Vatican and the clerical party to be changed in the sense of drawing tighter or of slackening the rein? The impression generally prevails that so far as these two countries are concerned, the relations with the Vatican will not be changed. There will fall under your eye a hundred newspaper articles in which new complications are predicted, and conjectures indulged, more or less founded on probability. All that we can be quite sure of at present is that a storm is preparing, and the subject of anxious inquiry is when and where is it to break. The German pressure upon Belgium or Italy may produce out a momentary sputter of excitement, but the war spirit is prevalent, and the bad sign is that it is stimulated by those who claim to be ministers of a religion of peace. There seems to be no facile issue of the present controversy between those who uphold the claims of the hierarchy and those who maintain the rights of the civil power but that of a collision of material forces.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE AND THE CLERICALS.

The fractious language which the Pope uses in his circular letters is provoking to the Governments to which they are addressed, but the high-handed way in which Germany is pushing the work of repression is more likely to precipitate a crisis. Friends of that power are now asking how far his vigorous policy will force the great Chancellor to go. If the Prince Bismarck has written on his banner *audaces fortuna juvat*, Pius IX. has also placed that motto on his. So far as we can see there is not the slightest decay of confidence in the clerical party, and the hope of winning in the impending fray is as strong as ever. The so much talked-of visit of the Emperor of Germany to the King of Italy has flatted down for the present into a complimentary and super-diplomatic mission confided to the Hereditary Prince as imperial delegate. The Crown Prince is expected in Italy in a few days; but we do not know yet whether the meeting will take place at Florence or here in Rome. The Pope is every day made more and more conscious that he is a good deal in the way. The self-love, not to say vanity, of the Holy Father must be somewhat wounded, passed by as he is by the pompous crowned functionaries, while he is left to the crowd of small-fry curiosity-hunters, who come from the four winds of heaven to throng his gorgeous ante-chambers.

THE NATION'S COMMERCE.

While political interests engross so much attention, commercial interests are not lost sight of, and Italy is getting ready to secure, on as favorable terms as possible for herself, the trade treaties with other countries soon to expire by limitation. Public opinion is prepared for a renewal in the sense of protection to the industries of this country. Indeed, while the principle of free trade is accepted, the demand is made that it shall have no sentimental application, but the theory be carried out only so far as the country is in condition to compete on just terms with the labor of other nations. There are important industries to which Italian skill is adapted which receive no encouragement—swamped by the overwhelming rivalry of other countries in an almost open market. In all the cities the shops are full of articles of foreign manufacture, to pay for which the country is drained of the money which it so much needs. To be sure, the bulk of the payment is made in the agricultural produce and other raw material, which makes up the greater part of the yield of the country which enters into foreign commerce. But there is little of true economy in sending a ship-load of useful commodities to pay for articles of luxury in which the value is concentrated by foreign manufacturing skill, and which men and women may carry on their backs. Hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the peninsula, below the line of Tuscany, or Middle Italy, are languishing in indolence and squalor for the lack of industrial activities which might furnish them a comfortable livelihood. There are a great many small towns now dirty, poor, and wretched that could be made the seats of cheerfulness, comfort, and plenty, if the so-called nobles of the country would do their duty, and with a little intelligence, energy, and public spirit set up some kind of manufactures to give the people employment. The north of Italy has given this part a good example, but the "nobles" here have not yet become conscious of their criminal neglect. Much of the blame belongs to the Church, which has made a virtue of idleness by giving encouragement to so many monks who are a sort of religious "loafers."

THE RELIGIOUS WARFARE.

Frequent reference is made here in conversation and in articles in religious newspapers to the perfect liberty enjoyed by the Roman Catholics in the United States, and a contrast drawn between such liberality and the "persecutions" and penalties imposed upon the faithful in those countries in which Catholicism is the religion of the State. The fact has its lessons, and suggests interesting reflections. The hitch here is caused by the ministers of the Church putting themselves in conflict with popular aspirations, with the progress which is going on in society, and with existing institutions which have been sanctioned by the suffrages of a majority of the population. No one can tell how soon similar antagonisms may spring up in the United States. If the present liberty and harmony should be destroyed and the conflict renewed there, and the Roman Catholics should prove to be the greatest sufferers, it will be due to an error of their own in not being content to enjoy, with all the rest, simple equality of privileges. The war here is caused by the gross assumptions of the hierarchy and the obstinate determination to have the absolute control of society and all political influences. We have proof enough that the majority of intelligent Italians are friendly to perfect religious toleration, or the introduction into this country of the system, the excellent working of which in the United States is so much commended by the priests, from the Pope down to those of the lowest grade.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

This is a day of some importance at the Vatican, and the Pope has received a great many visits from those who do not let special occasions pass for giving proof of their devotion to the Papal establishment. On the 12th of April, 1850, the Pontiff entered Rome once more after his retreat to Gaeta, where for a number of months he had placed himself under the protection of the Sovereign then reigning at Naples. On the same day, several years after, the floor broke down in the Convent of St. Agnes, outside the gate, and the Pope and others were saved from death by the special intervention, as it is believed, of the Virgin Mary. The date is held as a very memorable one, and the coincidence, or concurrence of incidents, gives to it, in the minds of Catholic devotees, additional significance. In a month from this the Pontiff will enter his eighty-fourth year, and there is no sign yet of breaking down; although from time to time there is a report that he is in a dying condition, and there is one such to-day put afloat in Rome. We do not know whether they have their origin with the party of the Vatican to quiz the public, or with impatient politicians for speculative purposes. The death of Pius IX., when it happens, will be a fact of much importance, for it must, at least, form a new point of setting out in the protracted controversy.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

William R. Creery, Superintendent of Public Schools, of Baltimore, Md., died yesterday morning of cerebro-spinal meningitis, aged fifty-one.

The Straits of Mackinaw, on Lake Michigan, are now open, and vessels can pass through without difficulty.

A dispatch from Manitoba says Lepine has been released from prison in pursuance of the conditions of amnesty.

The accident of Wednesday on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway proves to have been a trifling affair, and no person was seriously injured.

The President yesterday morning appointed William S. Chichester Surveyor of Customs for the port of Lavaca, Texas.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at a special meeting held in Philadelphia yesterday, declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

The barge laden with iron ore, supposed to have been lost on Lake Ontario during the gale of Thursday night, made a safe anchorage about twenty miles east of Genesee River. All hands on board are safe.

ORDER FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MILITARY PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A general order, just issued from the War Department, announces that the bad condition of much of the public property condemned in the hands of the troops as unservicable, and recommended by the Inspector General to be turned in as no longer fit for use, leads to the belief that a careful supervision is not always exercised by the officers responsible for ordnance and other stores intrusted to enlisted men as their personal outfit, to prevent reckless damage. In the attempt to improve them, soldiers will not be permitted to take their arms to pieces, except in the presence of an officer; nor under any circumstances to deface the metallic or wooden parts by attempts to beautify or change the finish of the exterior. The equipments furnished each man must be fitted to him under the direction of an officer, and after the fitting he must be allowed to make no change by cutting straps or punching holes. Public property must not be reported as unserviceable and requiring the action of an inspector merely because it is unsightly, when it is strong and serviceable. The limited appropriations will not admit of a report until arms and equipments are worn out under proper usage. Inspectors General when called upon to inspect unserviceable property will hereafter note whether due care has been exercised by the officers concerned to protect the interests of the Government, and report the officer responsible for any loss accruing to the United States, if such loss has not been previously charged against the soldier.

BISHOP JAGGAR'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—At 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Right Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, will perform his first official act since his consecration in this city on Wednesday last. He will administer the rite of confirmation to a class of candidates which he had prepared as Rector of Holy Trinity. In the afternoon he will visit Holy Trinity Chapel, and confirm and preach, the service to commence at 4 o'clock. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening he will again confirm at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-first and Christian streets. On Ascension Day (next Thursday) he will hold an ordination to the deaconate and priesthood in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

A TORNADO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 1.—A terrible tornado struck Columbia, S. C., at 5:30 this afternoon. The steeple of the Presbyterian Church was demolished, and the roof of the market blown off. The depots of the Greenville and Columbia and South Carolina Railroads were unroofed, and otherwise damaged. Trees were uprooted in every direction. Only one death is reported.

The storm overturned a train on the Georgia Railroad as it was leaving Rutledge.

Dr. Montgomery's house, near Rutledge, was blown down, and his son, four years of age, was blown away.

John Norton's wife and child were badly hurt at Covington.

TROUBLE IN THE VICKSBURG (MISS.) POST OFFICE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 1.—The Assistant Postmaster under the late Peter Casey has resigned because old white clerks, among them young Peter Casey, have been discharged and their places filled by negroes, by Postmaster Pease.

SALE OF A SARATOGA HOTEL.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 1.—At a foreclosure sale this morning, the United States Hotel was bid off by James M. Marvin for $350,000. This is subject to a chattel mortgage which will bring the price up to about $500,000.

WIND-STORM IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 1.—A heavy wind-storm passed over here this afternoon. The County bridge over the Tennessee River was blown down, involving a loss of $40,000. The Charleston Railroad bridge was also damaged.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN THIEF IN BROOKLYN.

On the 8th of April last Anne Gallagher, while living with Mrs. Mary Wise, of Third avenue and Thirty-sixth street, Brooklyn, in the capacity of a maid of all work, stole from her employer a valuable silk dress and sacque, and a quantity of other articles of wearing apparel. Last evening she was arrested by Detectives Williams and Bulla, of the Central Office, while in the act of crossing the South Ferry to New-York. The girl Gallagher is a well-known thief, and had been only ten days out of the Penitentiary when she committed the larceny for which she was arrested last night. She has also served a term on Blackwell's Island, and, although quite a young girl, is well known to the Police as a professional thief.

SUICIDE ON BOARD A FERRY-BOAT.

At 9 o'clock last night, soon after the ferry-boat Warren, of the Grand Street Line, left the Brooklyn shore, an unknown man walked to the bow of the boat and drawing a pistol from his pocket shot himself in the breast, and, before any of the passengers could interfere, jumped overboard and was drowned. A double-barreled pistol, with which the deceased had shot himself, was found on the deck and is now in the possession of the Thirteenth Precinct Police. No clue to the identity of the suicide has been obtained.

BASE BALL.

The following games have been arranged to take place on the Union Grounds during the present week: On Monday, Boston vs. Mutual; Tuesday, Arlington vs. Mutual; Wednesday, Atlantic vs. Philadelphia; Thursday, Mutual vs. Philadelphia; Friday, Atlantic vs. Centennial.

The Athletics again defeated the Philadelphia Club, at Philadelphia, yesterday, by a score of 4 to 2. Following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4
Philadelphia..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

The Hartford professionals defeated the Yale University nine at Hartford yesterday, in a beautiful game, by a score of 9 to 0. On Monday they will play the new Centennial Club, of Philadelphia, in Hartford.

In a game played at New-Haven, Conn., yesterday, between the Centennial and Elm City Clubs, the former were victorious by a score of 12 to 5. The game was interrupted at the end of the third inning by rain, but on protest of the Elm City Club was resumed.

DANGEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Last evening John Walker, aged thirty-five, of No. 19 Desbrosses street, quarrelled with Theodore Reed, his step-son, aged twenty-one, while in front of the residence of the former. The quarrel commenced about a cane which Walker held possession of and which was claimed by Reed. A fight resulted, during which Reed drew a pocket-knife and stabbed his step-father in the right and left breasts, inflicting two dangerous wounds. Reed fled immediately after the stabbing, and made his escape. Walker was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station where he was attended by an ambulance surgeon, and was then conveyed to the Park Hospital. Capt. Caffrey, on being apprised of what had occurred, sent several officers in search of the fugitive.

THE GREAT ENGLISH CASE.

THE "TICHBORNE" FRAUD STILL LIVING.

PARLIAMENT VS. THE LONDON MOB—THE SCENE IN HYDE PARK—DR. KENEALY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE ENGLISH MOBOCRACY.

In all ages men have had a leaning to the fraud and mysteries, and that natural superstitution can still show itself as strong as ever at intervals. It shows itself, not alone in the darkened rooms of the "spiritists" or the dens of the astrologers and fortune-tellers, but in the loud controversies of the law courts and in the broad, bare light of the public thoroughfares. Some instances of this might be readily pointed out in our own community. But there is one still more notable to be found on the soil of Old England.

Last Easter Monday there was a mighty assemblage in Hyde Park, of what the London papers call the "mobocracy" of the great metropolis. All met under and round a certain tree, to discuss a question of the highest popular import—the sentence of Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, which, after a trial the longest in the annals of English law, sent to prison the Australian, Castro, or Orton, who had made such a desperate attempt to lay hands on the Tichborne property. That tree in the Park is the "trysting tree" of all the malcontent Londoners, the Irish also gathering about it when they want to ask Ministers for the release of the imprisoned Fenians; and it is to those people in some degree what the Guernica-tree was, long ago, to the Basques, and that of Upstal-boom to the men of Friesland. But the Hyde Park tree is an elm, and the journalists call it, in disparagement, a "dead elm," a very ragged and uncomely piece of forestry. At any rate, the meeting took place round this tree, and for some hours Dr. Kenealy had possession of the Park, as Jack Cade once had of London Bridge. And there is a kind of propriety in this parallel, if it were only for the fact that Cade was called an Irishman in his day, though some had their doubts. In the Doctor's case there need be no doubt at all; and this only aggravates the enormous oddity of a spectacle which presented a mob of genuine Cockneys following and obeying a man of Cork, just as their precursors on the same ground followed a Scotchman in 1780. But then, Lord George Gordon was a good Protestant, and the Doctor is a Catholic; while, to make the whole affair more grotesque and bewildering, the latter demagogue takes every opportunity of running down the Pope, the Cardinals, and the Jesuits, in the fiery old style of an Irish Orangeman.

To that Easter-Monday meeting the Doctor came with Mr. Onslow and other devoted friends of the "Claimant," and made a speech to the people from his carriage. It was to the effect that Roger Tichborne was unfairly tried and judged by the Chief Justice, and that a monster petition was to be presented to Parliament praying for a commission to inquire into the circumstances of so great a wrong. He told his audience that they were made in God's image as well as the oligarchy; and this happy, if not original, touch of nature was received with general applause and satisfaction, as was also the assurance that they were all "parts of this mighty empire." He further declared it was a great day for the people, calling the numbers present half a million, by a grand figure of speech called exaggeration; though the actual numbers present gave sufficient evidence of a very monstrous fact. In the course of the harangue he pronounced his firm conviction that the man in jail was the real Roger Tichborne—a declaration remarkably in keeping with the rest of that wonderful pageant. On the 23d of April the before-mentioned petition was presented in the House of Commons by the Doctor, who made his motion for a commission to go over and revise all the circumstances of the "Tichborne" trial. On that evening the Doctor had come to the House, surrounded by a crowd of adherents, in the style of Lord George and Henry Hunt in former days; and if the mob could have got in along with him, they might have given him the countenance and encouragement he stood so much in need of in the midst of his unsympathizing fellow-members. But he made his motion, in a characteristic speech of three hours, contending that Sir Alexander Cockburn had overborne witnesses and influenced the jury, and thus brought the administration of the law into popular contempt. He declared that the Gladstone Ministry had suffered for their action in this case, and also intimated that the present question would never be brought up again in a parliamentary way—of course, leaving the dismayed ministers to conjure up a vision of "barricades" in the streets. The Doctor's motion was seconded by his friend, Whalley—whose name carries a strong flavor of revolution and regicide, and who declared in the course of his speech that Government was leagued with a conspiracy of Catholics against the Claimant. The result came, as a matter of course. Mr. Disraeli, following Sir Henry James, Mr. Bright, and one or two other brief speakers, expressed his contemptuous regret to see a man of talent so bent on destroying his own literary reputation; and the matter was put to rest by a vote of 434 against the two votes of the proposer and seconder.

But this will not end that very grotesque agitation. The Doctor, disbarred by his brother lawyers, can fail back, still further, on his newspaper, which, with a sense of congruity in good keeping with the great business of his life, he has named the *Englishman*; and this will, no doubt, keep himself and the cause afloat for some time longer. He has the brave attacking instinct of his forefathers, and makes his pen do the duty of a bullelah. The other day he was summoned into court to answer a charge of libel on the London *Advertiser*, and had the luck to be acquitted, to the uproarious delight of his popular supporters. Meantime the people assailed give signs of punishment, and wince in a manner very encouraging to their castigator. Chief Justice Cockburn, "the pillow" so to speak, on which this Irish Junius "rests all his resentments," speaks his mind rather sensitively on the subject. At a dinner of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce the other day, he alluded in a marked way to "the deluded, infatuated, and ignorant multitude," meaning, of course, the "Tichborne" Londoners; and his opinion of his chief assailant is of the same unflattering sort. At that meeting round the old elm in Hyde Park one of the banners in the crowd represented the Chief Justice surrounded by the flames of final retribution; and his enemies seem as ready to give him a rough handling as their predecessors were to hang Judge Jeffries two hundred years ago. Those Londoners have "filed their minds" for the oligarchy, in the cause of "Roger Tichborne," and under the captainship of their literary doctors, they have founded a "Tichborne Release Association" at the Ship Tavern, near the Regent's Quadrant, and affiliated to this are many other associations of the same character. In all their club-rooms, of course, the *Englishman* is their guide, philosopher, and friend—their "piece of resistance" at the feast of literature and politics.

The main contriver of this wonderful hubbub is a spectacled man, over sixty years old, small in size, of a close-contriving activity of mind and a good deal of learning—scholastic learning chiefly—derived from the classic "humanities" to which his countrymen have had such a remarkable propensity at all times. He was on intimate terms with Dr. Maginn and Rev. Francis Mahony, his townsmen, and having got his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he was duly qualified to appreciate the peculiar wit and wisdom of these writers, as shown in *Fraser's Magazine*, and also to imitate them rather cleverly himself. His exercises in Greek and Latin verse were in the style of Father Prout's efforts, and some of them appeared in *Fraser*. That scholarly mode of literature was very brilliant and was well calculated to play round the head without coming near the heart of any reader. These things were the Doctor's fancies and diversions, but he chose the law as his profession, drifting up to London, where the Museum opens its doors to the erudite, and in due time becoming one of the Queen's counsel. His mercurial habits of mind should have made him a distinguished law practitioner; but his literary tastes very probably interfered with the harder order of study, and so left him ready, after a lapse of years, to undertake so desperate a venture as the vindication of that colossal and astounding rogue from Australia. If the world had been disappointing him in one way, he might have thought this a good opportunity to show his contempt for the world—this being, more or less, the accompaniment of every man's learning—and at the same time to enjoy the grand publicity which is so generally attractive to the human mind. He probably wished to be talked about, right or wrong, like so many others who rush headlong into the law courts or the loud reports of the world for the "sweet boon" of a public notoriety. This Anglo-Irishman will certainly be remembered in his day and generation as long as his enemy the Chief Justice, and also as long as his bosom friend Arthur Orton—a suggestive consideration for people agitated by those grand longings for immortality.

That English mob agitation is a thing to ponder on, not for its facts, which are melancholy enough, but for the moral condition of a people who can exhibit such preverse ignorance and gullibility. The English populace is, in this respect, a kind of ethical study, a study presenting a variety of contradictory effects. As a class those Londoners hate the Irish, and yet, as has been observed, they now follow an Irishman like a flock of sheep, and with as much headlong confidence as if the man was some sort of non-conformist and not a Catholic. In other points of view also they are a crowd of unconscious blunderers. They cry up their Irish champion for his attacks upon the order of aristocrats, and at the same time devote themselves to the cause of one of those same aristocrats, such as the man in jail must necessarily be if he is the true Tichborne. The truth, however, seems to be, that they have a lurking belief that the claimant is really a poor plebeian devil, and somewhat in their own rank of life, and so bring him home to their bosoms, while, at the same time, they rage furiously against the lawyers and members of Parliament who have acted on the very same conviction. It is altogether and in every point of view a most unparalleled kind of muddle; only redeemed, so to speak, (if that can be called a redemption,) by the sole fact that the management of it belongs to the fittest man in the world to be at the head of it. He seems to understand it pertectly, and must therefore be regarded as the right man in the right place. As such he will carry on the profitable agitation, which has given him a seat in Parliament and an army of readers to cheer on his attacks upon the Government. He will work up some annoyances for the Ministers. But in this there will be a fitting sort of retribution, since those Ministers have had a power of prevention in their own hands. If they had only conceded home rule to the Irishmen, and surrendered to them the management of their proper country, the latter would all have gone off to College Green. But the Disraeli Government seems bent on denying the claims of the sister country, and must therefore make up its mind to confront a part of the Irish Nemesis in Westminster.

For the rest, the elements of society in those great English cities must tend to nourish such ebullitions of popular feeling. The late extensions of the franchise in England have put an increased amount of power into the hands of the lower classes, while the contrasts of titled wealth on one side, and industrial endurance and hard living on the other, tend to make the minds of a great majority of them jealous and malcontent, and therefore disposed to sympathize with any one recognizing them and their ideas, in whatever way. Being unfriended as a class, they wish to make themselves felt in society, and for this reason have come to unite in a willful and half-reasoning manner on the cause of the Tichborne "Claimant." Thousands of them can see that this Claimant is a fraud. But what of that? The Judge was certainly overbearing on the bench, and other men in authority are also overbearing, and a change is needed in a thousand other matters of social import. On the whole, the lower classes look for some change of the kind, and are disposed to accept any excuse for going against their rulers and those upper classes who stand off so distinctly from themselves. They feel a comfort in having an advocate and champion of their own, one who stands up for them like a fighting-cock, tells them that a man is a man for all that, and that they are not to be trampled on by an oligarchy—sayings that seem trite enough to those who think, but are very comfortable truths to those who feel the disabilities they labor under and the capacities of power that are coming to them in the natural progress of humane and manly life. But it is a great pity that those English democrats should combine their efforts to amend their condition with such a gross and palpable imposture as that of the Tichborne claimant. The English people of the lower classes were always friendly to the work of their public reformers, from the days of the "Hake" Hereward and Wat Tyler down to those of Henry Hunt and William Cobbett; and these were all sincere reformers, animated by the honest wish to benefit their fellow-countrymen, and leaving some ultimate good results of their agitations. But the present popular movement in London has begun with very bad omens—the omens of imposture and not of patriotism—and will probably end as it began. The condition of the English population will, no doubt, undergo a change for the better. But this must come in the way of better schooling and a better knowledge of the laws of human life and human labor—a rather slow style of progress, not to be accelerated in any great degree by the legal quips and quiddities or any of the clever devices of political strategy.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COCK-FIGHT.

The Birmingham *Morning News* of April 16 publishes the following special telegram from a Liverpool correspondent. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* informs that journal that the story is correct: "About mid-day yesterday several members of the Lancashire County constabulary, on account of 'information received,' visited the Grand Stand, Aintree, near Liverpool, where, as it proved, a cock-fight of extraordinary importance was going on. The spectacle which presented itself to the officers on entering the room was sufficient to show that the occasion was one of unusual moment in the history of cock-fighting. It is said that somewhere about 100 gentlemen, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Continent, were present, many of them occupying high positions in society. No sooner did the policemen appear upon the scene than the spectators endeavored to escape either by the doors or windows. So much energy was displayed by the Police, however, that well on to twenty of the sportsmen, resigning themselves to their fate, deemed it prudent to compromise the matter by handing their cards to the unwelcome visitors. These gentlemen will, of course, be summoned to appear before the Magistrates, when more will necessarily be heard about this remarkable affair. It seems that the rounds so unexpectedly brought to a close had lasted several hours, a large number of dead fowls being found. Several were discovered, after much search, in adjoining apartments. The officers succeeded in also securing thirty live cocks, which were apparently waiting their turn to enter the blood-stained arena. Both the live and dead birds were taken to the Police station. It is reported that some of the gentlemen were seriously injured in leaping through the windows. Another rumor is to the effect that the stakes, amounting to the large sum of £3,000, were subscribed by twenty gentlemen. The birds have a magnificent appearance, although trimmed in the usual fashion. In the contests steel or silver spurs had evidently been affixed to the birds. The numerous empty champagne bottles scattered about the Grand Stand seemed to indicate that the company had partaken of a sumptuous lunch previous to the 'sport.'"

EDUCATION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Galignani's Messenger of April 19 says: M. Magnat, Director of the School at Geneva for such unfortunates, gave, on Friday, a lecture in which he completed the experiments of last Sunday at M. Nadar's. Accompanied by four pupils, he entered the room at 3 o'clock. Those children at once recognized several of the persons whom they had met on the former occasion. And in their faces could be clearly discerned the desire they had to speak. One of them approached us, and said without effort: "Good morning, Sir." "Are you well?" We asked in return. "Quite so! Thank you!" And the lad devoured with his eyes the slightest movement of our lips, instantaneously translating the words we pronounced, and replying to our questions. The business of the meeting commenced with an address by M. Félix Hément, Inspector of Primary Instruction, in which he reminded his hearers that the method in use by M. Magnat, and who had obtained such remarkable results from it, was that invented by M. Jacob Rodrigue Pereire, great-grandfather of the two financiers of the present day, and who had not only made the dumb speak on matters of ordinary life, but had produced savants. And the results so obtained more than a hundred years ago are now in a fair way of being again realized. M. Magnat then put his pupils through a course of exercises as varied as complicated, in arithmetic, orthography, grammatical analysis, &c. All were made in an audible voice by the children, so as to be heard and understood by the audience. M. Eugène Pereire then requested M. Hément to announce that an institution for the deaf and dumb would be opened in August next in Paris, mainly at the expense of the speaker's family, in the Avenue de Villiere, not far from the hôtel of M. Alexandre Dumas, and will be directed by M. Magnat himself. Enthusiastic applause greeted the announcement.

COTTON BROKERAGE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 1.—On and after May 1, 1875, the cotton brokers of Boston have decided to adopt the rate of brokerage on cotton of fifty cents per bale, to be paid by the seller, in lieu of one half of one per cent., the former charge.

TWO MEN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, May 1.—Francis Mariaud and John Josey, who were tried at the present Assizes here, and found guilty of murder, were this morning sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of June next.

THE DUKE DE LAUZUN.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

HIS EARLY EDUCATION—MME. DE POMPADOUR—LAUZUN'S SERVICES IN THE REVOLUTION—HIS CHARACTER—HIS EXECUTION.

"It would be difficult to find a more pleasant traveling companion than the Duke de Lauzun; to easy manners and a social disposition he united a generous spirit, while the natural grace of his deportment was quite peculiar to him." So writes Count Segur when, on the frigate La Gloire, Lauzun and himself sailed for the United States. It was Lauzun's second visit to this country. Gen. Lafayette, in 1780, writes to Gen. Washington: "The Marquis de Laval, Montmorency, the Chevalier de Chastellux, my own brother-in-law, and the Duke de Lauzun are coming. These five gentlemen may, by their eminence at home, be considered as the first people in the French Army." Early in July of 1780 Gen. Heath thus announces to the Commander in Chief the arrival of the Lauzun Legion: "The French troops are landed and encamped in a fine situation, south-east of the town, (Newport,) and extend across the island. They make a good appearance. The Legion, under the command of the Duke de Lauzun, the officer who took Senegal last year, is as fine a corps as ever was seen;" and remembering that they had a seventy-six days' voyage, this is a wonder. In the Continental army, Lauzun distinguished himself, and was a good cavalry officer. If his prior military experience had been but little, he certainly gained his spurs in America. Perhaps Lauzun's notable action, in which he was the most prominent, was a skirmish with Col. Tarleton's Dragoons. The Duke tells about this action somewhat in this way: "Near Gloucester I saw a pretty woman standing at a door, (it would have been impossible for a Lauzun to have passed a pretty woman without noting it,) and she told me that Col. Tarleton had only left her a few moments before, and that he had expressed the desire 'to shake hands with a French Duke,' to which I replied, 'that was exactly what I came for.' Accordingly, five minutes afterward, I came very near doing it." Quite a cavalry fight took place, and Lauzun says that he almost got a chance of firing his pistol at Tarleton. As it was, the Lauzun Legion seems to have driven back the English forces. With the exception of some few months spent in France, Lauzun returning home to tell the King the results of the French campaign, France was badly in want of a military triumph about that time, Lauzun remained almost two years and a half in the United States. On the occasion of his final departure the Father of his Country addressed to the Duke the following letter, of May 10, 1783: "Your particular services, Sir, with the politeness, zeal, and attention which I have ever experienced from you, have made a deep impression on my mind, and will serve to endear you in my remembrance."

Who was this gallant Duke, and what was his origin? Armand-Louis de Gontaut Biron, Duke De Lauzun, was born in 1747. Sainte-Beuve, in his *Causeries du Lundi*, intimates that he bore the prestige of a name, the synonym of all that was wild, profligate, and reckless. The clever French academician, who gives so many brilliant glimpses of European life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, rather drapes both the Lauzuns in Gallic gauze, for he writes, "whoever says Lauzun simple means a certain human being, *le plus recherché* and the supreme conception of everything that combines elegance, infatuation, and superb manner." In more respects than one the Lauzun of Louis XVI. was the double of the Lauzun of the time of Louis XIV. If that looseness of all moral obligations, the seeds of which were planted by the Medici in France, grew to rankness in the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI., Lauzun was the embodiment of those traits. Vice then stalked in the palaces of France, not only without shame, let, or hindrance, but was honored, courted, and even envied.

What else could be hoped of a man who, as a child, had for guide a Mme. De Pompadour. "It was on the knees of the King's mistress that I passed my tender years," writes Lauzun. No pleasant school of babyhood must it have been, however. Kisses from polluted lips rudded with paint, left their smirch on his cheeks. But caresses were not apparently always showered on him, for he tells us of neglect and carelessness. "I had the prettiest of clothes put on me to go out with, but at home I was naked and hungry." His education must have been a sorry one. It was a lackey of his father's advanced to the position of *valet de chambre*, who taught Lauzun. One accomplishment he seems to have acquired in his childish days, and to have retained throughout his life, was to read aloud pleasantly. So the Pompadour had little Lauzun to read to her all the prurient trash of her day, and as he wrote letters for her too. Early in life he must have learned how to write those airy, pleasant nothings, and to indite declarations of love with feigned passions and sham emotions. That he read well, Lauzun knew, for afterward, later in life, he speaks with pride of the effects of his rendering certain novels of Dorat, especially *Les Sacrifices de l'Amour*.

In casting a retrospective view on manners not yet one hundred years old, what strikes one as the fevered atmosphere of viciousness which then pervaded the French court. Corruption existed on the bench, in diplomacy, in finance, in the army and navy. Think of an ordinance, issued by Monteynard, Secretary of War, in 1772, directed toward officers of the army in garrison. The conduct of these officers, who appeared on the stage performing their parts with the lowest and loosest actresses of the period, was so scandalous as to call public attention to it. At twelve years of age Lauzun was placed in the Garde Francaise, and at that time, says Lauzun, "I knew I was destined to an immense fortune and the best posts in the kingdom, without any trouble, at least on my part, of deserving them." At nineteen years of age, already thoroughly profligate, he was married to Mlle. de Boufflers, and the most ill-assorted of all marriages was it. No blur of scandal ever defaced Mme. de Lauzun's memory. Rousseau speaks of her as beautiful and timid, and that he kissed her as a child. Poor woman! she was guillotined in 1794, it is said, by mistake; but such accidents were little thought of in those times.

If a man's conception of himself may give us any index of him, Lauzun declares himself to have been a "gallant, a gambler, a politician, a soldier, a sportsman, a philosopher, and often all of these at the same time." A terribly dissolute personage was he, and certainly a gambler and sportsman. No one had finer or swifter race-horses than Lauzun, nor was a better rider. Perhaps his best race was the one at Ipswich, where his horse won a gold cup, and with it an English lady's love, by which she lost her fair fame. Poor Marie Antoinette also wagered on his horses, and endangered her reputation. Lauzun ran foot-races, and generally introduced *anglomanie* into France. A more innocent sport was his squirrel shooting in America, and he tells how, with infinite glee, he and De Chastellux shot squirrels in the American woods. But Duke de Lauzun went too fast, so fast, in fact, that in 1776 he owed 1,500,000 livres, and his whole capital was swamped. So far he then fully substantiates certain portions of his character, but a politician was he not. Think of a scheme suggested by him in 1778 to the Minister Maurepas, which was to break the Bank of England. "Nothing easier," says Lauzun. "We will just buy sight drafts, all drawn for payment on the same day, from every city in Europe from St. Petersburg to Naples, all to be cashed by that wretched old Bank of England at the same hour, and we will smash her." Maurepas was possibly fascinated with the brilliant idea, which was a *coup*, resembling that of a gamester at pharaon. "But," interposed the wily Neckar, "if we do that, we shall break every banker in Paris, and France herself." Lauzun then tells how this clever scheme for the entire annihilation of the old lady of Thread-needle street was spoiled, and that the wretched Neckar was unpatriotic enough "even to send funds to England in order to thwart any inroads on English credit." As to politics again, Lauzun seems to have formed some grand incomprehensible views about Poland. Poland was to be reinstated once more, but whether these efforts were for the aggrandizement of France, or simply dictated by a *coup de tête* to secure a certain Polish Princess' favor, can never be known. One good, excellent thing did Lauzun, and let it be heralded. The Duke, who had a kind heart, was saddened with the brutal cruelty with which prisoners of war were then treated, not only in France, but all over the world, and in 1779 he solicited M. De Sartines to give him the post of Inspector General of the prisoners of war. Poor Lauzun's vices—his sins may have been many—but this kindly action of his may it stand in the balance as an equipoise for many a fault. As a soldier his merit was small. He was brave and chivalrous, but his opportunities, save in America, were but few. The Corsican war, where he unsheathed his maiden sword, (duels being excepted,) was insignificant. It signals but another episode in the gallantries of Lauzun's life. There was a skirmish near Bastia, and Lauzun, accompanied by a Mme. Chardon, with a handful of dragoons charged the Corsicans. Lauzun recalls it as follows: "All the army saw this charming folly, and kept the secret with a fidelity which could hardly be expected of even three or four persons. Sainte-Beuve, commenting on it, says: "In this is noticeable that old French delicacy," which is at least peculiar. Lafayette, weighing Lauzun's military ability, does not speak highly of him: "He was wanting in that military tact so indispensable in war;" and Dounouriez, summing up the Vendean War, adds: "He was a brave man, kind-hearted, very agreeable, and full of spirit, but he was not a great soldier."

In America Lauzun's record was a most honorable one, both as a soldier and a gentleman. How charmingly Thackeray writes about the Duke De Lauzun in *The Virginians*, which Mr. W. B. Reed cites in his *Hand Irmmenor*: "There lived during the last century a certain French Duke and Marquis who distinguished himself in Europe and America likewise. * * * Having performed the part of Don Juan in his own country and in ours, and in other parts of Europe, he has kindly noted down the names of many court beauties who fell victims to his powers of fascination; and very pleasing, no doubt, it must be for the grandsons and descendants of the fashionable people among whom our brilliant nobleman moved to find the names of their ancestresses adorning M. le Duc's sprightly pages, and their frailties recorded by the candid writer who caused them. In the course of the perigrinations of this nobleman, he visited North America, and, as had been his custom in Europe, proceeded straightway to fall in love. And curious it is to contrast the elegant refinements of European society, where, according to Monseigneur, he had but to lay siege to a woman in order to vanquish her, with the simple lives and habits of the colonial folks, among whom this European enslaver of hearts did not, it appears, make a single conquest." Perhaps the reason why Monseigneur behaved himself so well, was because, at that very time, he was madly in love with Mme. De Coigny. Philadelphia, even in 1783, was too noisy for the love-sick Duke, so he sought solitude and the recollections of a De Coigny in Newport. In 1788, Lauzun became Duke De Biron. The terrible Revolution was now hovering in the air. Sainte-Beuve exactly hits the peculiar idiosyncrasy of Lauzun when he says, that "his chivalresque feelings always were badly applied." Lauzun turned against the King and Queen, even that poor, careless Marie Antoinette, who had smiled on him, who had worn once in her fair hair a famous heron's feather, which was one of Lauzun's conquests in Poland, and which he had promised, quite probably, some lady never to part with. Shaking the dust of Versailles and the Trianon from off his sh

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"POOR MISS TOX."

"Every face is a history—or a prophecy."
JEAN-PAUL (*somewhere.*)

In Dickens 'twas "Princess's Place,"
But here 'tis "Maiden Row."
And yet 'tis still the self-same face,
The self-same air, I know:
'Tis true the name is plainly "Brown,"
'Tis true the flowers are "stocks,"
And yet I'd wager half a crown
That you are—"poor Miss Tox!"

There can't, of course, be more than one;
The o see must be rare
Of maidens left o nurse alone
Dyspepsia and Desp it:
Ah no; that gown of youthful make,
Those tresses dark as Nox,
Those lifted brows—I can't mistake,
You must be—"poor Miss Tox!"

And then your daily ways; I know
Exactly when you dust
The two old candlesticks in Bow,
And good John Wesley's bust;
Exactly as your tea is spread
I set my pair of clocks;
(You take your morning meal in bed,
I fear, my "poor Miss Tox!")

I see you knit, I see you hem,
I see you minding flowers,
I see you read "Affection's Gem,"
Ecstatically, for hours.
And once—I own 'twas somewhat late—
I saw you—comb your locks:
Why was not mine Actæon's fate,
O Artemis—and Tox!

('Tis not that I, uncircumspect,
On sacred rites would pry;
Indeed results I scarce expect,
At times, avert mine eyes;
For sometimes when I look she sees,
And then—isn't base who mocks
Those spare Arcadian coquetries
Of thine, my "poor Miss Tox!")

And still I look, and still I see
That still the days evoke
No youth of artless modesty,
Impatient for the yoke:
For "men may come and men may go,"
But ne'er a suitor knocks
At that green door in "Maiden Row,"
To ask for "poor Miss Tox!"

Yet there must still be some, one feels,
Whom no soft sway controls;
Who tread this life with undarned heels,
And hunger in their souls;
And I can't see why you should fail
To mend the ways—and socks
Of some yet unprotected male—
I can't, my "poor Miss Tox!"

I think it hard that Fate has laid
Your lot "up n the shelf;"
It cramps one's nature so to fade
In that tight pot of Delf;
Who knows but you might bud and bloom
Had Wedlock's wider box
But lent you "verge enough and room,"
Who knows, my "poor Miss Tox!"

AUSTIN DOBSON.

—*Good Words.*

A LAST LOVE AT PORNIC.

BY FREDERICK WEDMORE, AUTHOR OF "A SNAPT GOLD RING" AN "TWO GIRLS."

Mr. Rutterby had come by diligence from Paimbœuf. There was no travele but himself, so they had used the "supplement." The "supplement" was like a phaeton, with back seat always covered by its head. Mr. Rutterby had sat in the back of the supplement, and the blue-bloused driver of it had sat in front. The blue-bloused driver had held the reins loosely—the horses were steady, and knew their road over the hill from Paimbœuf to Saint Pere-en-Retz, and on from Saint Pere-en-Retz to Pornic by the sea—and he had leant back half the way to talk to the one traveler: and as Mr. Rutterby was quiet and reserved, the driver had chattered at will. Before the Bay of Biscay came in sight—or the little blue bay, out of the Bay of Biscay, round which Pornic rises—Mr. Rutterby could have passed a creditable examination in his charioteer's history, but the charioteer knew nothing of Mr. Rutterby.

At last, however—having exhausted conversation on his own affairs—he turned his attention to the passenger's.

"Do you go to Pornic to amuse yourself, or to be a gentleman's valet?

"Not to be a gentleman's valet," said Mr. Rutterby, with a quiet smile at the corners of his mouth. He wore a shabby overcoat; he was faithful to an old portmanteau; and he had an income of seven thousand a year.

"Then you go to amuse yourself? You cannot amuse yourself at Pornic. There is no theatre, no billiard table—no pretty women. Aha! It is at Nantes that one can amuse yourself. Nantes! What a city! *Ma foi!*—an inconceivable city. But Pornic!—you have made a mistake."

"I am going on a visit to Monsieur de Malmy," said Philip Rutterby.

"Monsieur de Malmy" said the driver—De Malmy, though not rich, was a man of social importance—and the driver was no longer a comrade. That air of companionship and brotherly equality is welcome to travelers who hate gratuities and desire information. With it a gratuity is impossible, for a gratuity implies inequality. The driver was no longer sociable. At the top of the hill he was Mr. Rutterby's brother; at the bottom he was Mr. Rutterby's servant.

This was Pornic, if Monsieur pleased. If Monsieur pleased, it might be anything else.

At last the diligence drove up to the inn, and into its court-yard roofed with vines. From the housetop on one side to the housetop on the other, this green roof stretched over the paved court-yard, a sunny canopy, yet protecting the yard from a heat too fierce. "It is like an echo of Italy," thought Mr. Rutterby, as he got down from the "supplement," and Monsieur de Malmy kissed him on his cheek.

Then visitor and host got into the host's pony-carriage, and drove out to Sain Marie, where the French an had a *chalet* every year for the bathing season.

"And your son and daughter?" asked Mr. Rutterby, inquiring for them directly he had been assured that Madame de Malmy was well.

"Alas! dear friend, my son continues to disturb me. Léon's expenditure is on the scale of a millionaire's. I am a weak man to allow it, for it cripples me very much. Ondelette, too, must suffer for it. It will reduce her dowry; and the poor girl's dowry is small enough already. She has little but beauty and a name."

"We", that is much," said Mr. Rutterby, pleasantly.

"'Little'—you mean—in the age in which we live. But never mind, never mind. I am not anxious to marry Ondelette. Ondelette is young, and can wait. It will satisfy me for her to be always with us. I should miss her here—miss her much more at Angers. I cannot play Bach's preludes for myself. She must stay to play them to me, I suppose."

And now they were in front of the full sea. The castle, and the little bay, and the many-shuttered town, rising tall on the hillside, were left behind. They drove along the main road out to Saint Marie, past villas and *chalets* set in pleasant gardens, where silvery grass plants grew a dozen feet high, and rose tree and lavender, petunia and geranium, vine, acacia, and fig tree flourished together in that genial sunshine and soft air of autumn afternoon.

"The Bay of Biscay is placid enough to-day," said Mr. Rutterby. But the summer lingers, his friend could have told him, and gives place only suddenly to Winter and storm.

But here was the particular *chalet* which was home for the present. A creeper-colored villa, with pretty front, *bizarre* and individual, like all the rest in the long and varied row set in their gardens along the mile of cultured coast from Pornic to Saint Marie. A glass door from the garden led straight into the little *salon*, and there sat Ondelette.

She had just come in with a basket of blackberries, which grow in Pornic hedges big and rich as mulberries. "We will have them for dessert," said Ondelette. "You must not neglect them—my blackberries. They all came out of the lane leading to the Druids' Stones, papa. We must take Mr. Rutterby to see the Druids Stones. Oh! but he does'nt care for anything except art; I forgot. Whatever can you find to do at Pornic?"

"You shall take me to see the Druidical remains, Ondelette," said Mr. Rutterby. He called her by her Christian name because he was her father's friend. He remembered the day when he had congratulated her father on her birth. He was thirty-five years her senior, for she was nineteen and he was four-and-fifty.

"Thank you," she said, "that will be for to-morrow. It will be a pleasant walk, at all events. The stones stand high on neglected ground. There are legends about them, and terrors. But I don't myself care for legends and terrors; I assure you I prefer this dear little sunny garden of a Pornic. It is all one garden in the eye of the sun—from Pornic to Saint Marie."

"It looks like a revival of Eden, I fancy," Mr. Rutterby observed.

"With better gardening," said Ondelette, "for Adam was but a beginner. He would never have despised our Pornic and Saint Marie."

She had not seen the new guest for five years, and was very young, inexperienced, and child-like, but was as free with him—as much at home in a moment—as any London woman could have been, were she accustomed to have a dinner-party twice a week, and to talk to a dozen new acquaintances every night of the season. For Ondelette lived a free family life, quiet and intimate, whether at Angers or Pornic. Very few indeed were admitted to her home; but whoever was admitted, was at once a friend. When Mr. Butterby went up stairs to dress himself for dinner, he carried with him the impression of her frank simplicity, and thought that he had seen a comely picture in seeing her sun-browned cheeks, her large brown eyes, very soft, overshadowed with shining hair, the color of deep gold. Philip Rutterby knew the old French poetry, and remembered that Ondelette was of the type that Ronsard loved—seen most in the green, sunny country of Anjou—*la petite pucelle Angevine.*

The little dining-room looked pleasant in the evening, with its dark buffet and deep gray wall-paper, and the lamp hung from the ceiling, throwing a bright light on the table, where silver glittered, and fine glass was clear, and Ondelette's blackberries had the place of honor, and were duly flanked by blue plates with gray-ish-red chrysanthemums.

"It is early to make a show of your chrysanthemums," said Mr. Rutterby, "for to-morrow is but the first day of October. But your instinct of color is exquisite, Ondelette."

"Thank you," said Ondelette. "The chrysanthemums cannot come soon enough, nor stay long enough. They are my favorite flowers. O! but that is a poor word—'*favorite*' flowers. They are more than that. But perhaps it's too early in the year for you to value them. They are best in their own time, after all—when the earth is gloomy whichever way you look. In November they come like cheerfulness in Winter, but alway very sober—delightfully sober—like a friend who comes in your trouble."

"What is your 'trouble,' Ondelette?" asked Madame De Malmy.

"*My* trouble! O, I have no trouble. Perhaps I should not like these sad, dear, sober things if I had. There! lie as I put you. He *will* sink down below the rest. He is so modest—his stem is not long enough. He doesn't assert himself—that chrysanthemum. He will never get on in the world."

Philip Rutterby smiled.

"You have come to a foolish place," said Ondelette. "We talk nothing but nonsense at Pornic. It is such a *pleasant* place, there is no need to be wise in it."

"But we want to hear about your acquisitions, my dear friend," said De Malmy. "What have you been picking up lately, since I was with you in London?

One of Rutterby's few pleasures was to talk about art, so he answered readily, "You know Crome? The chief man of the Norwich Landscape School, you remember. Unless, indeed, Cotman—"

"Even *I*, in France, know Crome," said Ondelette. "Have you got a picture of his, Mr. Rutterby?"

"Two or three." he answered, glad that she cared to know. "I have had them for several years on my dining-room wall. But it is a little water-color I was going to speak of to your father. I had one home the day before I came away. It is not at all a 'taking' drawing. But you must have what you can get of Crome, I fancy, in water-color. He is difficult to meet with in water-color, and when met with, perhaps more interesting than valuable. Perhaps he was not at his ease in water-color—a little hard and dry generally, I daresay; but there are willows in the background of this drawing which have the same master hand in them, unmistakably, as the great willow picture which is still in Norfolk. The French were right, I believe in ranking Crome high. Ondelette, do you draw in water-colors?"

"Ondelette obtained a certificate from the teacher at the Convent," her mother informed Mr. Rutterby with pride.

"But Sister Fidelity was always partial to me," said the girl. "I know it was not fair of her, though I *did* try my best. And if I *had* deserved the certificate, it wouldn't have been much. I ought, indeed, to be able to draw and to play, being such a wretched little housekeeper."

"*En verité, tu est très-mauvaise ménagère,*" her father said, gently pulling the long pendent pearl-drop in her ear. "As long as you stay at home with us, your faults in this matter may be concealed or overlooked; but the day on which I put on my hat, little girl, to go out and look for a son-in-law, I shall have to remember what a child you are in these matters. You would be at the mercy of your servants, Ondelette."

"Then I would have *good* servants, and should like to be at their mercy. But that will not be for a *very* long while."

"Ondelette allows herself to say silly things," remarked her mother, in an explanatory way.

"She has a very pretty talent as an artist," her father added, to Mr. Rutterby. Ondelette was used to be spoken of frankly, and these chance phrases of slight deprecation or slight praise wrought no change in her look and manner—a look and manner of much peace, breaking now and again into merriment, as when Summer lightning breaks across the placid Summer sky.

"Do you keep to your habit of walking after dinner?" asked Monsieur de Malmy of his guest.

"Except in Winter," said Philip Rutterby. "Then I enjoy my own 'interior' as best I can—looking over my portfolios, in my chair by the fire, like the self-centred bachelor that I am."

"Do you like interiors"? asked Ondelette; "for if you do I will show you some pretty ones in Pornic. I will take you a walk after dark some evening.

"There is no one to mind in Pornic," interpolated Madame de Malmy.

"Last year, when papa was less busy, he and I used to go our rounds after dark very often. I have hardly been at all this year. Papa is working so hard at his learned pamphlet, you know—all about the castle of Plessis-les-Tours. But I tell paper your Walter Scott has been before him in that."

"Sir Walter wrote a novel, and would have been the last person to think he had anticipated my monograph, answered the man of learned leisure. "Give us some music, my child, and place for my friend Rutterby the cosiest chair in the salon. Even your enthusiasm can hardly propose to lead him forth to-night. Ah! that is right," he added, passing into the little salon, and seeing with satisfaction the cheerful light of the wood fire—flickering, sober, and low; to-morrow is the first of October. The nights freshen, *ma fille.*"

"No lamp, De Malmy—no lamp, unless you *wish* it. It would quite spoil the charm, I fancy. I have no doubt Ondelette can play without any further light, and the effect of the 'interior' is too pretty a one to spoil." And Rutterby sat down, as he was bidden, in the cosiest chair—a bachelor, when once past forty, takes the cosiest chair without even knowing it—and De Malmy sat on the other side of the fire, and his wife between, and the firelight flickered on Ondelette's hair and cheek, as she sat down to the little straight black piano.

"In my house I have no use for a piano," said Philip Rutterby, rather sadly. (For he was often a calmly melancholy man, of much timidity, and he never sought to hide the expression of his temperment.) "But if I had a piano, it should be a plain, straight box, like your French ones, and not spoilt by our meaningless and vicious curvatures and ornaments. A piano, De Malmy, is a *cabinet for music*, and that is simply what it ought to look like.

"Are you going to listen?" asked Ondelette, quite frankly.

"Why, of *course*," answered Rutterby.

"I asked, because, if people listen, they ought to know what they are listening to. I am going to play a prelude of Bach's, first; then a *fugue* that does not belong to it."

She played. He listened and looked. She stopped. He asked her to repeat it. She played the two again, without even glancing round by way of an answer to his request. And when the two were finished once more—an affair of only five minutes altogether—there was nothing said directly; and before the silence broke, Ondelette had struck the full, deep chords once more, and for the third time they heard that music's passionate undertone.

"Then you like Bach?" she said to Mr. Rutterby, now turning round from the piano, very happy and satisfied. "The man who wrote that prelude must have felt something deeply. I wonder what it was?" said Ondelette.

"You should play something else," said Madame de Malmy. "One wearies of the same thing."

"I never get tired of the sea in Autumn, and its long, low roll, out here, that never stops. Why should one be tired of Sebastian Bach, at a third hearing? Eh, papa?"

It was to her father she appealed. And she knelt down by him, and put her hand in his arm, and looked into the fire, broodingly, quietly. Madame de Malmy rang for the lamp, and began to scan the pages of the *Figaro.*

"And the monograph on Plessis-les-Tours?" asked Philip Rutterby, of his friend: "Don't let me interfere with your evening occupations."

"I have nothing to do this evening but to write two lines to an English archæologist, acknowledging the receipt of a remarkable paper on 'The use of the word *Pig*, in its connection with *Pigeross.*' Then we will talk again, dear friend, and hear more of your acquisitions."

"Have you long been a collector?" inquired Madame de Malmy, with civil but languid interest.

"A matter of twenty years, dear Madam," Rutterby answered. "You see I have neither chick nor child, nor any relation. My little fortune has always been more than enough for my own needs, and men as ignorant of the world as I am do not know how to be charitable wisely to any one but themselves. So I have a good many things by this time—not of much value to others, I daresay—but I admire them myself. Moreover, I think one does some good in guarding reverently beautiful things."

He always spoke of his collection modestly, but it had been brought together with the finest taste, and as to its money value it was the result of an annual outlay of several thousands, continued now for twenty years. Experts who had seen it were right in judging that altogether it had cost a hundred thousand pounds, and would fetch double that money.

When Philip Butterby went up to bed his thoughts were full of Ondelette. A bachelor of fifty-four, in indifferent health, is particular about the disposition of his chamber, and the set of its blinds and window curtains. He does not sleep immediately in a fresh room. The fresh room breaks in a little upon his familiar ways. So Rutterby had time to think of Ondelette. Her beauty had impressed him, and he had been at home with it—generally the beauty he saw was only that which passed him by chance in the street. There was such simplicity, too, with her beauty, and with these the poetry of girl-nature never suppressed—child-nature, perhaps; hardly a woman's yet. "Were I a young man," thought Philip Butterby, "I suppose I should fall in love with her to-day or to-morrow. But for me, that is all past—all past," he muttered to himself. He had had his passion in his youth, and had been constant to it.

And yet not quite "in his youth," for his youth had had its lighter loves—"blazes," Polonius said, "giving more light than heat, you must not take for fire." These mild thin blazes of a mild quiet temperament subsided soon, and at thirty an old friendship glowed into love, and he looked forward to happiness. The girl—a clergyman's daughter—fell suddenly ill. The marriage had to be postponed, while she wintered abroad. She came back stronger, and the marriage day was fixed upon. But she was ill again, and was hurried to Cannes, whither Philip Rutterby followed her. The new illness was a short one one. She died one bright November morning, within sight of the Mediterranean. They buried her under a row of cypresses that bowed lightly over her with every wind from the mountains. These things were very deep in Rutterby's heart, and for two-and-twenty years he had been faithful to that memory.

But, of course, in two-and-twenty years, a structure wrought of many associations, and many days had arisen and spread itself over the older memory, so that the older memory was like some verses learnt in childhood, recalled now and again, but not for service, or even pleasure, in the present life—the so-different, ever-changing present life, with the common thoughts and common needs of which this poor dead far away past has nothing to do. To many, when it does come up, this older memory is like an attenuated ghost—unreal beside the gross, tangible presences of our vulgar days.

But there was nothing gross, indeed—nothing vulgar, indeed—in Ondelette and her environments. It seemed like a new poem, the bright and placid experience of the last few hours, to Rutterby. There was the sunny, unfamiliar country; the brown peasants, merry amid their rich lands, still almost in their yielding time; there was the quaint, tall, many-shuttered town, with narrow house fronts one above the other, and hanging gardens, and small castle jutting out where the sinuous, shallow river passed into the little blue bay; there was the deep blue bay which, as you followed with keenest eye the track of its water, became somehow almost invisibly all one with the great outer sea. Then there had been the pleasant sight of ordered villa and *chalet*, with luxuriant garden; the villa, which was home for a while; the cozy lights and glooms of its chambers, full of objects which spoke to Rutterby of gentle life, its joys, and business—the music—Ondelette. Yes—Ondelette.

All this produced a pleasant wakefulness. You remember Goethe when he was at Marienbad—the Summer holiday, the encounter with one forgets what German Fraülein, the stirred pulses, the half-recognized longings—the poet was seventy-four. Philip Rutterby was twenty years younger; but no poet, as you may say. No, indeed, there was little power of expression—much reticence and timid reserve, about that lonely man, whose pictures were his friends, and whose hermitage was in the heart of London.

Ondelette was in high spirits next morning, at the ten o'clock breakfast: flushed with the salt sea-bath, and the walk after it along the gleaming morning coast, sparkling with sunshine. Philip Rutterby looked at her from under his thin iron-gray eyebrows, with the quiet, steadfast examining eyes of the connoisseur of art—eyes accustomed to the peaceful contemplation of beautiful things. De Malmy noticed how closely he looked at her. Presently when the meal was over, host and guest marched out to the beach—the beach of La Noveillard, whose sands are washed by open sea; more timid bathers bathe in the little bay by the castle, right under Pornic town; but La Noveillard was always the choice of De Malmy, who was now only too glad to spend the best hours of the day there with his friend, and watch the sunlight steal along the coast, lighting up villa and villa garden, and the rising ground of brown plowed land beyond, dotted with gray farms here and there, now rosy with late afternoon, and then look out to the clear sky and infinite sea, and in the far horizon the dark line of coast—the long dark streak of Isle Noirmoutier.

"You find her very beautiful—my Ondelette?" said De Malmy, when they had watched the afternoon bathers, and when he saw that Rutterby was no more minded than himself to read the English newspaper which they had brought out lest talk should flag.

Philip Rutterby did not often express admiration in strong words, and when he said quietly, "I should think Ondelette a genius of happiness," the phrase meant very much with him.

"I have not judged it convenient to mention to her that I have just received a proposal in marriage. The young man himself takes the initiative, by writing me a letter which I have received this morning. He is called Jules Gerard—a young man of some little talent—*sous-préfet* of Saumur. Only twenty-eight years of age. I suppose he wishes to marry himself into a premature reputation for steadiness."

"What does Ondelette think of him?" asked Philip Rutterby, rather nervously.

"Ondelette, dear friend, thinks well of him, of course; for I have not educated Ondelette to think ill of anybody. My child is as naïve as your Shakespeare's *Miranda.* Besides, she is impulsive and sympathetic. She is your true friend—Ondelette—when you have talked to her quietly for a quarter of an hour."

"I have not yet done so," remarked Philip Rutterby. "And this young man—does he know her well?"

"*Ma foi!* if my child is your friend in a quarter of an hour, that is because you can know her in that time. Ondelette is excellent. I would not make a mere *mariage de convenance* for her."

"There should be fine uses for so fine an instrument," said Philip Rutterby, broodingly, and in a low voice from under his thin gray mustache.

"But I cannot regard a *sous-préfecture* as an adequate provision," De Malmy observed.

"She does not love him, then?" asked Rutterby.

"Romantic fellow! You forget of whom you speak. She is French—*ma fille—et bien élevée.* * * * Of course she does not love him. * * * Well, well, Rutterby, dear friend, we cannot settle it out here this afternoon. Let us go in. They will be back from their drive. * * * I will consider at great leisure Monsieur Gérard's pretensions."

"And what will Madame de Malmy think of them?" asked Rutterby, rising from the low beach seat.

"She will think them unjustified. But what of that? It is I who must decide, without prejudice or influence. I have never yet taken counsel of women—especially middle-aged women. Oh! *les femmes, les femmes!—ça ne vaut pas grand' chose!*"

Ondelette and her mother had come in from their afternoon drive, when Rutterby and De Malmy re-entered the villa. And again to-day there was yesterday's pleasure of the cosy dining-room and lamp-lit *salon* afterward. Philip Rutterby was again in his arm-chair, and was looking at Ondelette.

"Are you tired, Mr. Rutterby?" said Ondelette. "I will play us all some music, if you are."

"Will you take your promised walk with me?—your old evening round," Rutterby made answer.

"That is what I was longing for," said the girl, with glistening eyes. These young eyes, thought Philip Rutterby, can glisten with so small a pleasure.

Her hat and shawl were on her in a minute. "Do not allow our child to tire you," said Madame de Malmy, who thought proper, in the interests of respectability, and of her own age, to insist upon the childhood of Ondelette.

"Ondelette is not accustomed to make herself a burden," murmured her father, in his jealous regard for her. And he went out to the gate, and followed with his eyes the vanishing figures of his daughter and his friend.

She had put her hand at once, unasked, in Rutterby's arm, never thinking that his arm was not so much her own as was her father's.

"If he were only ten years younger!" thought De Malmy, going in, "she would be very comfortably provided for. Even now—"

"Now what sort of a house is yours?" asked Ondelette boldly, after two minutes of silence, for Rutterby did not begin a conversation. "I want so much to realize England—I have only read of it in books."

"A small house, in a quiet street, just out of a London square. There is nothing to notice in the old house, except my pictures."

"Have you any pictures by artists I know about? Oh! yes—there was Crome—I forgot."

"The landscape painter, Corot—he alone among living men. Most modern artists are too much for me, Ondelette. I am of the old school, and like the old things best."

"What else, then, Mr. Rutterby? What is it right to like—if you may always like wisely—among prints, for instance?"

"You may always like Turner's 'Liber Studiorum.' Then I have a few of Rembrandt's etchings, and some prints of Mare Antonio's. And most of Mantegna's prints I am fortunate enough to possess. That is, fortunate, if my own taste is a right one. These great men who are dead, could be vigorous without being violent. I should like to show you one of Rembrandt's landscapes—his most exquisite one."

"Is it very beautiful and rare?" she asked.

"They are all somewhat rare. But much depends on the impression. My own impression of this happens to be fine. And yet it cost me less than sixty pounds, I recollect."

"And are these on the walls?"

"I keep them in a portfolio—the score or so of Rembrandt's etchings that I happen to have. My room is an old paneled room, less cheerful than your villa, but cheerful at night, and so still that I can hear the tick of the insect in my tapestry, on the further wall, facing the windows, where I like the effect of tapestry, as that is a bad light for pictures. There is Flemish tapestry of the fifteenth century, and some Italian of the thirteenth."

"You must be very happy with all your pictures, over there in London," the girl said.

"You cannot buy happiness by buying pictures, Ondelette," answered Mr. Rutterby, gently. They had got into the little town now. The town leads such an open life that you can see it all as you pass along its short and narrow irregular streets, from the little yellow-washed Hotel de France, with its vine-covered court, in which the heavy diligence stands waiting for to-morrow, on to the slender thirteenth-century church, with the café by the side of it, and so down hill a little, past the hospital chapel, over whose door, in a scant pent-house shrine, Our Lady of Good Succor stands to watch over the port, and so on a little to where the three roads meet, and the bridge joins the quiet quay, and the lazy river water laps the stonework, and little lights gleam from detached cottages that stand back from the port, and the masts of yacht and fishing-smack rise like a company of darkened spears against the clear night sky.

That was the evening round, which Ondelette took Philip Rutterby, and they glanced through many a window as they passed, for the Pornic people keep their shutters for the sun, and never trouble in the evening to shut out from view such simple "interiors" as their rooms present; and no one but here and there a passing stranger cares, as he walks, to take any heed of the sight of such familiar homes. Here was a tiny closet like kitchen, with the fire burning low, and a woman setting things in order after the day's work, and a child sitting up at a high kitchen-table, munching its supper. "She will put him to bed in a few minutes. A creature of red fat legs—of dawning intelligence and developed appetite," explained Ondelette, whereat Philip Rutterby smiled happily. It was new to him to have these pleasant little nothings said to him confidentially.

They passed a small room where a gray-haired woman sat as one waiting, and a high-capped servant-girl had brought the last things for the evening meal. "She is waiting for her son," said Ondelette. "He works late in his study—a notary, I suppose. Mother and son you see. Mothers are always devoted to their sons. Mamma dotes upon Leon," said Ondelette, innocently. "Indeed, he was quite my own ideal, until he spent so much of papa's money. I love him very much—dear silly boy."

Then they passed a darkened shop-front, and saw that inside only one candle lighted the family there. A small round table had been drawn out into the shop, and the candle stood on it, and on the three straight little chairs sat mother and two daughters busily at work. One snaps a thread, another reaches the big scissors, and a third looks up and laughs at some light chatter that beguiles their toil. "They are very merry in each other's company," said Philip Rutterby. "I sit alone of an evening myself, while my servants, in their servants' parlor underneath, laugh at their own jokes as merrily as these good stocking-menders here. I shall be sorry, Ondelette, when I go back from Pornic."

They made their way along the high road, following the coast, and the little salon clock struck ten as they got inside from the dark garden to the lamp-lit villa, and by that time all Pornic slept, save the few hospital watchers and the one constable trudging his rounds. Small taverns were closed, chalets were shut, the high road out to Saint Marie deserted for the night; but clouds out of the west had drifted up over the stars, and a wind had risen, and there was a deeper roll of dark gray sea along the shore. "The weather breaks to-night," Ondelette said, with her hand in Philip Rutterby's dry palm for good-bye. "The rainy time has come—our Autumn in Anjou. But here it was Summer to-day, and will be Winter to-morrow."

Philip Rutterby went up stairs, and rested a minute at the still open window. The tall thin spire of Saint Marie stood out even now against a space of yet unclouded sky, and in the evening dark, the land had something of the sea's significance. He looked right and left along the coast—was somehow strangely touched by that quick change that she had prophesied. "It might have waited a day or two, and when it came, come sympathetically," he half thought to himself; "for anyhow it will be winter indeed with me when I go back, and away from her." And as imagination followed the infinite line of sea-board, to fair city and populous port and open country, out there, leagues away, in the dark, he wondered where, in all that guessed-at country, undiscovered by his eye, there was any heart as lonely as his, just now—any life that seemed so rich and prosperous, and was so yearning and so hungry. He closed the window, and drew its curtains, and shut out that thought. "A mere passing fancy," he said to himself. "Utterly idle—hopelessly idle!" She might even marry him, he imagined, loving no other; but if she did, how little time would pass before she must be sorry for her choice, in the gradual perception of his failing health and advancing age, and in the rising of some unsatisfied need! And he? Why, of course, it was a dreamer's dream, and had vanished even now.

It rained hard all next morning, and Monsieur de Malmy was occupied with his monograph on Plessis-les-Tours. But at last he sent a message to his old friend Rutterby, and Rutterby joined him in the room used as his study. "You look but poorly, Rutterby, this morning. Ondelette must, after all, have taken you too long a walk last night."

"No, no. But several money matters kept me awake last night."

De Malmy lifted his eyebrows in surprise. "You!—money matters!"

"Why, yes," rejoined Rutterby; "I fancy the possession of money is often as great a tax on a man's peace as the lack of it."

"Tell that to the gardener out there, who works for me at two francs a day. Poor devil!—I can't afford to give him any more, Rutterby."

"Casimir Delavigne is by no means a great poet," Philip Rutterby resumed, "but there are lines in his 'Louis XI.,' which struck me very much this morning; lonely wretch that I am."

"That is a strong word from you, my friend—'lonely wretch,' indeed! What are the lines?"

"These are the lines:

'Après la danse, au fond de sa chaumière
Le plus pauvre d'eux va rentrer en chantant;
Ah! l'heureux misérable! un doux sommeil l'attend;
Il va dormir; *et moi—*'

They mean much or little to you, according as you take them. To me they mean very much, De Malmy. They sum up all the weariness of Louis Onze."

"You should have left the spleen in England," said De Malmy, lightly. "*Eh bien!* I have been weighing the pretensions of this young man, Jules Gérard. Here is his photograph."

"He did not give it to Ondelette?" asked Philip Rutterby, almost alarmed.

"I should think *not*, indeed! He insisted, however, upon giving it to Madame de Malmy, who values it even less than Ondelette or I would do. For myself, I think he is a very honorable young fellow. He has a good heart. He has good intelligence. He will go very far—this young man—you understand my idiom. Madame de Malmy does not attach enough importance to his future. She asks only for present position—the result *attained*—in a son-in-law. But we must not be influenced by women in these matters. Women do not count for very much—unless they happen to be Ondelettes. I am myself inclined to have the young man on a visit, and while you are here—immediately. For though you are no man of the world, you are a close observer, nevertheless."

Philip Rutterby was silent, and De Malmy continued.

"It is true the young man is not as well-to-do, at present, as I should have liked. What is a *sous-préfecture?* Four hundred a year, and the obligation to feed several score of discontented local people, once or twice a twelve-month, in order to report to head-quarters what is the spirit of the population. * * * But Saumur is very near to Angers, I must remember. And then, again, the little private fortune of Jules Gérard is equal to that of Ondelette. I shall still scrape together a dowry of 75,000 francs, if we like Gérard better on further acquaintance."

"I shall *not* like Gérard," said Philip Rutterby, quietly, looking out of window, and passing his thin hand over his iron gray hair.

"And why?"

"Because I like Ondelette too well. * * * But this deluge will never stop, De Malmy!" he said, with quite a new impatience, turning round and leaving the room.

"Excellent man!" ejaculated De Malmy to himself. "I am not sure now but that he will propose to marry her. He is not quite as young as he might be. But what does that matter nowadays, when science has added ten years to the average of life? Nélaton and Ricord can keep a man going pretty long. The science of patching people up has been carried very far. And then there is no devotion like the devotion of a man who is getting well past middle-age, and has been straualed from the sea of passions—into which, however, *ce bon* Rutterby was never thrown. I am sure."

Philip Rutterby went back into the *salon* with a book. An hour passed, and Ondelotte came in. "See! it is clearing," said Ondelette, "and you want a walk. You look rather miserable. Papa can lend you a mackintosh, if you think it will rain again. I will go and put on my thick boots, and we will march away to the Druid monument. Papa never walks out in the wet. He is glad of an excuse to go on with his monograph. I walk alone generally at Pornic. See, there is the sun! These gravelly lanes about here soon dry up with the strong west wind."

So out they walked again together; a thin, wiry, anxious man, with quiet, contemplative eyes; and a blooming girl, all brown and gold-colored with the warmth of a land near the sun, and the health-bearing sea. The blackberry hedges, glistening after the morning rain, as they walked along the lanes, were not fresher than Ondelette.

She had to talk, for Philip Rutterby was silent; but she did not notice his silence, and prattled on about Pornic and Angers, the points of view here on the upland by the sea, the little old château at Angers, her brother Léon, who was "learning his law" in Paris. If he were wise, she said, he would persevere to take it up professionally; not as a mere finishing accomplishment, but as the business of his life. "For my brother is not *only* extravagant, you must know, Mr. Rutterby: he is very good-natured and clever besides. He is very easily influenced, except by me, who am young, and by papa who is indulgent, and by mamma, who dotes upon him so."

"Which seems a very pretty way of saying, Ondelette, that he is only capable of being influenced for the bad," responded Mr. Rutterby, with a faint, hopeless smile, which in a bolder man one would have called slightly satirical.

"No. Léon is much better than that. All depends on the people he is with. Here, early in the season, he saw something of Monsieur Gérard, who did him good for the time. I think I should like my brother to live always with Monsieur Gérard. I do not know him very well, but it seems to me just this—that I should make him the hero of a story-book, if I ever wrote one."

Rutterby made no comment, and there was silence for a minute or two. Ondelette had to begin again. "You thought that very foolish, I see by your face; and so it was, indeed, for what can we girls know about men till we are married and quite in the world? Supposing I were married to Monsieur Gerard, for instance—only I am too insignificant—no doubt I should find out that he had his faults. * * * Well, but a good man with faults would be only a hero in life, instead of a hero in a story book. Papa, now, has his faults. You, if I only knew you long enough—a certain *tristesse* is what I should complain about in you. * * * Ah! now I remember one fault which would be enough to dethrone him from my story-book—he does not care a bit for music. Fancy such a thing!"

"I *adore* music," said Philip Rutterby, scarcely knowing why he spoke so strongly.

"Here is the common, high over the sea, and here the Druid stone. Will you go down into the chamber? There are no ghosts but toads."

Philip Rutterby did not care a rush just now for Druid stones; he feigned an interest clumsily; spoke awkwardly about it, in forgetfulness of the diplomatist's creed that the use of speech is to conceal your thought. But the two went down into the cavernous chamber together—the cavernous chamber in the solitary waste land of an opulent country—and came up again, and marched homeward. Rutterby, spurred on almost to folly by a not distant rivalry, was quite aware that he had said nothing worth saying, and he welcomed a swift shower which, as they needs must shelter, must prolong his time with her. Very near them was a large homestead, with granaries, cattle-sheds, and wood-house. "The wood-house will be the place," said Ondelette, leading the way with a run, and stopping under the rough friendly roof with her feet on the floor of bare soil, dry with time. The wood was stacked round them. Light enough came in at the unglazed rough windows.

Mr. Rutterby looked about him at the bare stone walls and high-pitched roof, at the sawdust, at a neglected treasel, a neglected hatchet. "Ostade would have liked to paint this place, with its half-lights and shades," he said.

"I should so much like Ostade's pictures, then! I love anything that is tumble-down and dreary, and common, and dull, and sad," said she. Philip Rutterby was standing close to her, and now, as she spoke, looked almost anxiously at her dark-brown eyes, with their long lashes giving depth to their darkness, and a sense of quietude, much in accord with her young French voice of subtle tenderness.

The shower was suddenly over. The two looked out together at the window. It was Autumn sunset. Shafts of wan yellow were shot up very feebly by the spent sun, into the grayness and the calm of the high skies. The wind had gone down now, but a deep under-roll was in the sea; a turbid sea, of dark gray greens and Autumn browns; angry, forbidding, and bitter and wild, along its miles of rocky coast and in unnumbered leagues in the infinite west. Ondelette saw all that, and was a little awed by it. She knew nothing of any element of storm in Rutterby's heart.

"You love anything that is tumble-down, and dreary, and common, and dull, and sad," said Rutterby, repeating her words after her, and laying his hand, which trembled a little, on Ondelette's warm hand by the rough window-sill. An anxious, nervous, over-sensitive man, snatching with useless haste at the unready future. The quickened pulses promised a keener life, compared with which that past life must seem but as a sleep.

"Think of me very kindly when I go away, Ondelette," he said, checking himself.

"You have only just arrived. Do not talk about going," said she.

What should he say next, when her look was sympathy and kindness? Why not say that suddenly she had become very much to him? But no. For a minute he was silent.

"I shall owe more than one pleasant time and happy thought to you, Ondelette," he said then, gravely, and lifted the young hand to his bent face, and kissed it. And they went their way.

She made her usual music in the evening, but did not try to talk with him, as he was quiet and sad; and she felt that his life must have had some sadness in it—more than she knew of—more than she could understand.

Next day, at middle-day breakfast, came a telegram for Rutterby's host. It was from Jules Gérard. De Malmy did not read it aloud, but said presently—in such a manner that no one but Philip Rutterby guessed any connection between the telegram and the remark—"Ha! By the bye, Jules Gerard is coming to stay a day or two to-morrow. Have the second spare room arranged for him, *mon amie.*" It was to Madame de Malmy that De Malmy spoke. But Ondelette flushed suddenly, and Rutterby saw it.

"My room, which is larger, will be free; I am going to-morrow," said Philip Rutterby, resolutely calm.

"I hope there was nothing amiss in your letters?" inquired Madame De Malmy.

"I am obliged to go," answered the guest, quietly.

"I do not see at all why this young man should propose to himself to intrude on our happy little party. I am sure I wanted to see more of Mr. Rutterby myself; and with two guests, in a small villa, you know—" began Madame De Malmy, again. But her lord abbreviated her discourse by saying, in a full-toned voice, "I see the archæologists, meeting at Clisson—." And so the talk was turned to art and antiquarianism.

Why analyze Philip Rutterby's mind, or by what devious ways he had come at last, and at last suddenly, to decide to go? Of course, if he had coolly and determinately fixed on the idea of marriage, his friend and his friend's wife would have helped his claim. And Ondelette hardly knew herself;

approach to the disgraceful scenes which have often been the opprobium of Oxford and Dublin. They were hospitable, generous, enthusiastic; and always gentlemen. There are now nearly 800 of them, residing for four years at least. They pay from £10 to £20 in fees, and if not preparing for any special profession, consider law the best general training. Thus about two-thirds of them appear to be law students. They use the term *philosophers* for natural philosophers, of whom there are a good many particularly attached to the views of Mr. Darwin. These alone escape the inestimable advantage of the classical lectures of Cobet and Pluygers, which all the rest attend. A few statistics such as these are worth mentioning by way of parenthesis, though this paper is not on the University, but on the festival. Yet the English reader, who is usually perfectly ignorant of all foreign institutions, and to whom it is perhaps new that Cobet is Professor of Greek at Leyden, may enjoy even these elementary notions about the famous Lugdunum Batavorum.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CONVERSATIONAL POWERS OF THE YOUNG LADIES OF THE PRESENT DAY.—The subject of female education has brought out with special force of acclamation the superiority of the present day over the past in the thoroughness of instruction imparted. The slipshod teaching of girls in former days, its miserable pretense and hollowness, is an inexhaustible theme; and, indeed, there is not much to be said for it. Compare the school-books of the past with any paper on teaching addressed to the young women of the present—compare what they are expected to know, the subjects they are to be interested in, the intricacies of grammar and construction, which are to be at their finger-ends, with the ignorance, or accidental picking up of knowledge, which was once the woman's main chance of acquirement, and our expectations are not unreasonably raised. The pupils of the new school ought to be more companionable than their predecessors; they ought to talk better, more correctly, more elegantly; and as their subjects of interest become more profound, as science and art open their stores to them, their vocabulary should meet the need, at once more accurate, more copious, more felicitous. We put it to our world of readers, is it so? Do our young ladies talk better than their mothers; do they express their meaning with greater nicety; nay, do they speak better grammar? Moreover, is this an aim? Are they taught to do this by the writers of their own sex who profess to portray the girlhood of our day? Is it not an understood thing that three or four epithets are to do duty for all the definition the female mind has need of, and that solecisms which would have shocked the ears of an earlier generation pass unreproved? The present régime not only does not teach people to talk, it does not—to judge by appearances—even inspire the wish or prompt the attempt to clothe thought in exact wording. The best education can only help toward clear thinking; but fit words and plenty of them it ought to put at its pupil's command. Do the boasted systems of our day succeed in this? In the most carefully and elaborately trained girl of eighteen we do not look for more than the promise; but we reasonably expect promise. Taste, careful not to offend, we might calculate on; and sensitiveness easily offended. Newly freed from the seclusion of the school-room, the great interests that agitate the intellect of the world will impress her with awe as well as an eager curiosity, held in check by modest grace—the natural attitude of an intelligent listener; and by the difficulty of finding fitting words to express dawning thought. This is no unreasonable ideal of youthful culture feeling its way. We approach the object of so many cares; she is not listening, but talking with rapidity and dash. What are the words that first greet our ears? Two or three hackneyed epithets, which we had supposed mere schoolboy slang, and perhaps a word or a phase which—so widely separate is the vernacular becoming from our written language—we hesitate to expose to the ordeal of print. What promise for the future is there in this? How is it to develop into the conversation of the gifted woman? She is a good girl, we have reason to believe, and we take it on trust that she knows a vast deal of history, many languages, and some science; but what is the good of it all if she has no adjectives at command but nice, jolly, horrid, awful, disgusting, and tremendous? How can she keep what she has got? How can it fructify? Thought dies if it has no means of expression. It is really a grand power to have something to say, and to be able to say it. This it is to be educated; but the something to say fades out of being and consciousness, if adequate speech be wanting.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SOME EXPENSES OF THE EMPIRE.—The revived Imperialism was not a cause like that of Legitimacy, but a speculation; adherents, therefore, were only to be attracted by magnificent prospects and the hope of gain. Any existing adherents were entitled to rewards for past services, while the spectacle of such handsome recognition enticed new recruits. It is certain that a few years more of this Imperial waste would have crippled the nation almost as severely as the German indemnity. The Imperial family and its numerous connections were a frightful burden on the public purse. It would seem that there was an everlasting drain on the French treasury, not only in the shape of regular allowances, but also in that of reliefs and grants of all kinds. Nearly forty members of the family enjoyed pensions; and quite a horde of princes, princesses, Italian marchionesses, and countesses, with their sons and nephews, all enjoyed the bounty of this fortunate kinsman. The very names of the recipients—"Pepolir Pimoli," "Ratazzi *née* Wyse," "Turr *née* Wyse," "Napoléon-Wyse," "Booker," etc.—show the adventurous and cosmopolitan character of the connection. These regular grants reached a heavy total, which however, did not include the presents and "reliefs" for which the connections were always importuning, nor the sumptuous offices which many of them enjoyed. The aged Jerome, for instance, received a yearly allowance of £4,000, besides £2,400 as Marshal of France and Senator, with a palace, or "maison militaire," and a "présent" of £80,000 in hand. His obsequies cost about £7,000. His son, Prince Napoleon, had a thousand a year, besides a present of £7,000, the maintenance of the Palais Royal, and the cost of his marriage, which reached the enormous sum of nearly £40,000. The Princess Baiocchi, besides £6,000 a year, received a present of £40,000 in 1852; £4,000 a year for the "rachat d'un majorat à Bologne;" £9,000 to purchase a property in the Landes, together with a house at Rennes, and £12,000 on other occasions. This fortunate lady enjoyed in all about a quarter of a million. The Lucien Bonapartes were provided for on the same handsome scale, receiving four and two thousand a year and grants of £4,000 and £8,000 apiece, to pay their debts. It would be tedious to enumerate all these largesses. The hapless Emperor seems to have been persecuted with the demands and debts of his relations. The Murats were indeed the most rapacious and insatiable. The family, it can be calculated, received about three millions sterling from the head of the house. To Prince Lucien Murat was given in April 1852 a grant of £40,000, payable in instalments of £4,000; and, in the same year, an annuity of £2,000 sterling was added. Altogether he appears to have enjoyed £9,000 a year. The Princess Lucien had £4,000 a year; Madame Achille Murat a present of £8,000; a Baroness Classinn, "born Murat," £1,200 a year; and the Duchess de Mouchy, another "born Murat," a dowry of £80,000 and an allowance of £4,000 a year. The Pepoli-Murats, the Raspouis, divided about £5,000 a year, so that the Murat family during eighteen years or so received about half a million sterling or nearly £30,000 a year. There is also a sort of pension list which shows how the Emperor was preyed upon by satellites, agents, and even flatterers, who appear to have been quite insatiable. Thus one Bachon, the Prince Imperial's equerry, besides his salary of £240, was one day presented with £8,000.

All the old agents and accomplices in the Boulogne and Strasburg attempts were persevering in applying for recognition, and their services were duly requited. A Dr. Schaller, of Strasburg, enjoyed a pension of nearly £500 a year, besides gratuities amounting to £10,000. But the substantial plunder was reserved for the Fleurys and Persignys. In 1853 the Emperor's check-book contains an entry, "last payment of £2,000 to Fleury," besides various entries during the years 1867-70 amounting to £12,000. Fleury, who was Master of the Horse, administered about £30,000 a year, and the story of the horse which the Emperor by an accident discovered was charged to him at double the price paid for it, shows what profits were to be made. His piteous answer is well known—he was virtually helpless in the matter. More significant than any of these entries is one of an attaché at Lisbon, the young Duke de Bellune, who, besides his salary, had various debts discharged for him to the amount of £7,000. An old comrade of the Emperor's, one Bataille, who persisted in "standing" at various elections, and was always unsuccessful, received £12,000. A Baron Dietfürt recalls a service—that of having lent the Prince his passport at a critical time—and was rewarded with £100 a year.

Indeed, when he was simple Prince Napoleon, it appears that there were people with faith enough in his star to lend him large sums. At both Rothschilds and Barings he had overdrawn his account by £2,000 or £3,000. Even after two or three years' Presidency, he was to have been pressed for money, and had borrowed from Narvaaz, the Spanish General, a sum of £20,000; while his master of the horse, in 1849, writes to say that he can get no more credit from the carriage-builders and other "fournisseurs" of his department. "Still," he adds significantly, "it is better to owe to one creditor than to all the world, and believe me, I am a good judge in such matters." One creditor in 1848 lent £10,000, and was not repaid in full until the year 1856. A Mr. Strode, an English friend, during three years received £36,000, repayment, it would seem, of a debt. Thus an adventurer prince, like the prodigal heir, must come into his estate heavily burdened with obligations. Besides this debt there was £80,000 for the secret police, and a regular bureau of subsidies for the provincial press, which, like the *Journal de Montébliard*, was content to receive such low sums as £25, or even £10 for the editor's traveling expenses. One Captain Delage received £1,000 as "a dowry for his bride." On the other hand, there is one false impression to be corrected. There has been a popular belief that D'Orsay, the brilliant *fashionable*, whose guest and protégé the Prince had been at Gore House, had been neglected or treated ungratefully, the truth being that he was in receipt of a pension of £800. —*Fraser's Magazine.*

ART OF DECORATION.—If taste cannot, unless with the greatest difficulty, be imparted by teaching, if there be no royal road to the acquisition of "the faculty by which beauty is discerned," there are certain fundamental laws which rule the art of decoration; and some of these laws it may be well to bear in mind at present, when we have begun, as Mr. Gladstone says, "to imbibe the conception that, after all, there is no reason why attempts should not be made to associate beauty with usefulness," but when "the manner of our attempts is too frequently open to the severest criticism, the so-called beauty is administered in portentous doses of ornamentation, sometimes running to actual deformity." Chief among these laws are two:

I. That whatever is made should, above all things, fulfill the purpose for which it is destined. Thus, a chair shall be verily a thing to be sat upon; stout and sturdy; restful in use, and not very difficult to move from place to place; constructed in such a way as to suggest the use to which it is to be applied; fulfilling the "ends of its being" with a straightforward simplicity. Ten years ago, the Windsor, or kitchen chair, was the only one in a fashionable house which, if tried by this standard, would not have been found wanting. The chair which is indeed a chair was certainly not then to be found in the drawing-room, for it is neither the unmeaning lump of padding on castors called an easy chair, nor is it the cane seat on attenuated gilt legs which tilts over with any awkward person. If obliged to introduce a chair into his picture, an artist would certainly have taken the Windsor chair in preference to any specimen of fashionable upholstery; and it is noteworthy that the only "interiors" we have which make at all good subjects for pictures are those which are humble and homely—our kitchens, for instance, and the rooms in farmhouses. It is also instructive to remark that our old furniture remains unpicturesque while it becomes shabby; thus it is evident that antique furniture owes its beauty to something besides its age.

II. That the nature of the material of which the object is composed should be well considered, and suitably treated; or, to use the words of Eastlake, who applies these two laws specially to ornamentation, though they rule construction as well: "Every article of manufacture which is capable of decorative treatment should indicate by its general design the purpose to which it will be applied, and should never be allowed to convey a false notion of that purpose. Experience has shown what particular shapes and special modes of decoration are best suited to certain materials. Therefore, the character, situation, and extent of ornament should depend on the nature of the material employed as well as on the use of the article itself. On the acceptance of these two leading principles—now universally recognised in the field of decorative art—must always depend the merit of good design." If this passage, taken from *Hints on Household Tastes* hould seem trite and obvious, its so seeming must be considered a good sign of the artistic feeling, natural or acquired, of the reader; for it is not very long since these simple laws appeared to those made acquainted with them then for the first time charged with novel and striking wisdom, and by their careful application a flood of light was thrown upon a great number of perplexed taste questions relating to homes and much that they contain.

In accordance with the second of these rules, we may say that it is right to carve wood, but "cut glass" is rejected on æsthetic grounds. "Experience" is in favor of the one, and against the other. To consider only the second: Glass should be dealt with in its molten state; it is, on the face of it, a want of good sense to allow it to harden to the consistency of crystal before giving it shape. Without being extremely sanguine, we may venture to hope that the degree of good taste sufficient to determine the mind in its preference of a Venetian glass jug over a cut-glass decanter is not uncommon among us even at the present moment. This question of the right treatment of glass is just one of those cases which show that a clear common sense, combined with a little special knowledge—say, of the properties of the material dealt with—go a long way toward supplying the place of right taste in decorative art, where that faculty, as an instinct, is wanting. Those who look at things from the very practical point of view suggested by common sense are apt to fall into the way of considering utility and beauty as one and the same. So long as there is question only of such things as pertain to the rooms we live in, no serious error would perhaps ensue. Much that Ruskin has written on architecture might be cited as lending a certain amount of countenance to the notion that utility—and that of a practical work-a-day kind, not the Benthamite idea of art-utility, which is realised when æsthetic aspirations are ministered to and gratified—is not only generally coincident with beauty, but identical with it. To strengthen their position, our utilitarians may point to Aristotle, who quotes with approval the ancients, who "pronounced the beautiful to be the good." The "good" and the *useful* would be identical in all things pertaining to decorative art. But the *natural* view is the one which Ruskin takes. He recognises beauty as an attribute wholly distinct from all else, and so sensitive is he to it that it is a matter of no small astonishment that, in common with his pre-Raphaelites, he "prefers truth to beauty."

"Never hide the construction" is the emphatic charge of our teachers in art matters. Be it a cupboard or a cathedral you are making, let us, above all, see *how* it is made! If the design be sensible and judicious, there is, from that very fact, a pleasure in looking at it; but, even if there be some lack of wisdom in the design, there will be, at any rate, an agreeable candor about the traceable expression of the idea—the plan. To see, for example, in any piece of furniture, how certain means lead to a certain end, makes the object interesting at once. It then becomes a display of skill, an example—great or small—of structural science. To conceal the construction would make it correspondingly insipid and meaningless. The want of meaning, its utter purposelessness, is the besetting sin of that nineteenth-century-type furniture, which is now, let us hope, fast fading out of existence—a type worshipped under the designation of the "pretty;" otherwise, the meretricious; for what word but meretricious describes our "pretty" things—most of them unmitigated shams, and the rest no worse (or better) than "namby-pamby!"

Decorative art is said to be "degraded" when it passes into a direct imitation of natural objects. It would, perhaps, be better to say that pictorial art is "degraded" when applied to purposes of decoration. In any case, pictures used instead of mere decoration are *out of place*, and are, *ipso facto*, condemned. The famous dictum of Lord Palmerston, that "dirt is matter in the wrong place," may be translated into art-talk as "Ugliness is beauty in the wrong place;" so vital a quality is fitness, or appropriateness, to all that is connected with design. It will be readily granted that, to cut up one's dinner on a picture, into the painting of which the artist had thrown all his heart and mind, would be desecration. An artist who paints on china lately refused to execute a costly order because he would not "waste his whole soul" on dessert plates. All honor to him for so refusing! As with pictures, so with sculpture. We do not want, for our decorations, directly imitative carving. Good decorative art treats its subjects conventionally, but much of our wood-carving offends by an over-fidelity to natural forms. Those persons whose bent is distinctly artistic, and whose judgment is not disciplined and toned down to a proper severity, are more prone than others to elaborate ornament, and to deal with decorative much as they would deal with pictorial art. Among professed decorators at the present time, the points of difference regard chiefly the kind and quantity of ornament, and the more or less strict adherence to the law against shams.—*Temple Bar.*

THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR AND ITS WOMEN.—That country has been so often visited and described, that, with one or two exceptions, I shall only touch generally upon its characteristics. It doubtless owes some of its charm to the character of the regions in its neighborhood. As compared with the burning plains of India, the sterile steppes of Tibet, and the savage mountains of the Himáliya and of Afghanistan, it presents an astonishing and beautiful contrast. After such scenes even a much more commonplace country might have afforded a good deal of the enthusiasm which Kashmir has excited in Eastern poetry, and even in common rumor; but beyond that it has characteristics which give it a distinct place among the most pleasing regions of the earth. I said to the Maharajah, or ruling Prince of Kashmir, that the most beautiful countries I had seen were England, Italy, Japan, and Kashmir; and though he did not seem to like the remark much, probably from a fear that the beauty of the land he governed might make it too much an object of desire, yet there was no exaggeration in it. Here, at a height of nearly 6,000 feet, in a temperate climate with abundance of moisture, and yet protected by lofty mountains from the fierce continuous rains of the Indian south-west monsoon, we have the most splendid amphitheatre in the world. A flat oval valley about sixty miles long, and from forty in breadth, is surrounded by magnificent mountains, which, during the greater part of the year, are covered more than half way down with snow, and present vast upland beds of pure white snow. This valley has fine lakes, is intersected with water-courses, and its land is covered with brilliant vegetation, including gigantic trees of the richest foliage. And out of this great central valley there rise innumerable long, picturesque mountain valleys, such as that of the Sind River, while above these there are great pine forests, green slopes of grass, glaciers, and snow. Nothing could express the general effect better than Moore's famous lines on sainted Lebanon:

"Whose head in Wintry grandeur towers,
And whitens with eternal sleet;
While Summer, in a vale of flowers,
Is sleeping rosy at his feet."

The great encircling walls of rock and snow contrast grandly with the soft beauty of the scene beneath. The snows have a wonderful effect as we look up to them through the leafy branches of the immense *chúnar*, elm, and poplar trees. They flash gloriously in the morning sunlight above the pink mist of the valley-plain; they have a rosy glow in the evening sunlight, and when the sunlight has departed, but ere darkness shrouds them, they gleam, afar off, with a cold and spectral light, as if they belonged to a region where man had never trod. The deep black gorges in the mountains have a mysterious look. The sun lights up some softer grassy ravine or green slope, and then displays splintered rocks rising in the wildest confusion. Often long lines of white clouds lie along the line of mountain-summits, while at other times every white peak and precipice-wall is distinctly marked against the deep blue sky. The valley-plain is especially striking in clear mornings and evenings, when it lies partly in golden sunlight, partly in the shadow of its great hills.

The green mosaic of the level land is intersected by many streams, canals, and lakes, or beautiful reaches of river which look like small lakes. The lakes have floating islands composed of vegetation. Besides the immense *chúnárs* and elms, and the long lines of stately poplars, great part of the plain is a garden filled with fruits and flowers, and there is almost constant verdure.

The beauty of the Kashmir women has long been famous in the East, but if you want beautiful Kashmiris do not go to Kashmir to look for them. They have all fine eyes, and "the eyes of Kashmir" have been justly celebrated in Eastern poetry; but that is almost the only feminine attraction to be found in the country even among the dancing-girls and the boat-girls. As to the ordinary women, there is too much sad truth in Victor Jacquemont's outburst against them: "Know that I have never seen anywhere such hideous witches as in Kashmir. [He had not been in Tibet!] The female race is remarkably ugly. I speak of women of the common ranks—those one sees in the streets and fields—since those of a more elevated station pass all their lives shut up, and are never seen. It is true that all little girls who promise to turn out pretty are sold at eight years of age, and carried off into the Panjab and India." I am afraid a good deal of that traffic still goes on, notwithstanding the law which forbids women and mares to be taken out of the country; and as it has gone on for generations, it is easily explicable how the women of Kashmir should be so ugly. A continuous process of eliminating the pretty girls and leaving the ugly ones to continue the race must lower the standard of beauty. But the want of good condition strikes one more painfully in Kashmir than the want of beauty. The aquiline noses, long chins, and long faces of the women of Kashmir, would allow only of a peculiar and rather Jewish style of beauty; but even that is not brought out well by the state of their *physique;* and I don't suppose the most beautiful woman in the world would show to advantage if she were imperfectly washed and dressed in the ordinary feminine attire of Kashmir—a dirty, whitish cotton night-gown.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AQUARIA.—From the time at which the writer first saw Sir John Dalyell's collection in the year 1836, till the opening of the Brighton building, a period of thirty-six years had elapsed; within that interval the aquarium movement may be said to have been developed. In 1836 crystal vases, in which floated those golden carp now so common, were beginning to be seen in drawing-rooms. These fish were thought at one time, especially in Scotland, to be of much value, although they had been reared in great plenty in the mill-ponds of Dundee and elsewhere. The globes in question were the immediate precursors of the aquaria that in a year or two were constantly to be seen, and about the best modes of furnishing which there was so much controversy. Many curious problems were solved, either accidentally or by calculation, in these minor aquaria—problems which unwittingly paved the way for the advent of the larger fish-houses of to-day. In 1841 Mr. Ward, of London, set up an aquarium in which he was able to grow aquatic plants which kept the water pure and the animals healthy. Dr. George Johnstone, of Berwick-on-Tweed, soon after accidentally discovered, in the course of other researches, that the animal and plant life of the sea could be made so to balance each other as to render any change of water unnecessary. Mrs. Thyne and Mr. Warrington, of London, also instituted experiments for the purpose of seeing how far a growth of vegetable matter in an aquarium would balance animal life. This matter is of vast importance, as a given quantity of water will only afford living room to so many fish or flowers, which must have air or they die. How to provide the necessary portion of this life-giving element has been ever the supreme question in constructing aquaria. Many engaged in the construction of aquaria have made the necessary experiments with more or less success. A fish-house of considerable size was erected in 1853 by the Zoological Society of London in Regent's Park, and gave such an impetus to the aquarium movement as converted it almost into a mania. Mr. Holdsworth's handbook to this exhibition was most useful, not only in supplying a plan of aëration but in teaching that the great bulk of sea-water would last for years if properly and continuously aërated. His most appropriate motto was "imitate nature." Mr. Gosse's popular work fanned the flame, giving help and counsel to all who needed it. Several kindred works were rapidly published, and much of the talk of the period was flavored by disquisitions on the "common objects of the sea-shore."

A few years afterward fishery exhibitions began to be held at various Continental ports, and a great aquarium, showing the living fish in their native element, usually formed an attractive portion of these marine shows. The Jardin d'Acclimatization at Paris also had, as one of its attractions, a fish-house, the tanks of which were at first filled with artificial sea-water. When we examined this exhibition some twelve years since, its finny population looked very sickly, nor was the variety of fishes exhibited so large as at Brighton. The temporary aquaria built at Boulogne, Arcachon, or Havre, although pretty enough, especially the latter, which was a model of Fingal's Cave (a hint to those about to promote aquaria), had no time to educate; they were merely parts of a show which vanished when the show was over, but they served the purpose of demonstrating that there was no difficulty in making vast collections of fish for educational or other purposes. The great aquarium erected ten years ago at Hamburg is one of the best of its kind; it is very popular as an exhibition, yielding a large dividend to its shareholders, in the face of the charge for admission being only threepence. It is satisfactory to know that our own aquaria at Brighton and the Crystal Palace are proving highly profitable as speculations. The former is rendered an exceedingly pleasant lounge by means of concerts and other attractions; then there are always the delightfully cool corridors, with the huge glass frames on each side, containing groups of fish looking just as if they were paintings by Reiffe.

It would be ungenerous to find fault with so charming an institution as the Brighton Aquarium or that of the Crystal Palace, but we deprecate in both a uniform formality of construction. The attempt to realize Fingal's Cave at Havre was a good idea, and in the erection of future aquaria a touch of the romantic might not inappropriately be indulged. A tank capable of holding 118,000 gallons of water might surely be made a picturesque feature of a large fish-house. It would be impossible, however, for many reasons to have an aquarium of only one tank; the fish must be divided, or the greater ones would soon play havoc with their lesser congeners. Each kind of fish being kept in its own tank results, of course, in certain advantages; the animals can be better seen, which of itself is an excellent reason for the separate system. Living fish are a novel sight to the majority of people; therefore the tanks at Brighton must address the eye with striking force. Those who take no interest in the gray and gaunt cod or ling fish, must be charmed by the beautiful collection of crustaceans, and the ever-changing colors of the herring are certain to gratify the eye. The shark, too, may be studied at the risk of recalling many a tale of horror; then there is the dreadful octopus, Victor Hugo's "sea-devil," with his slimy arms and his wonderfully destructive mechanism, which may at times be seen in operation. All the best known food-fishes are lavishly represented in our aquaria, and although to the visitor a part of the exhibition which he has paid to witness, we trust there are observant eyes fixed upon them, ready to note their daily lives and elucidate their natural history. Of "fancy fishes," such as the sea-horse, there are many varieties, and of sea-anemones, corals, and other ocean flowers, there is really a lavish display.

It is pleasant to walk along the street of plate-glass, and view these strange inhabitants of the deep, but one cannot help longing to know more about how it is all accomplished. We have already hinted at some of the problems solved by persons who took an interest in the original toy aquaria. Those who visit an aquarium, and have nothing to do but witness the strange shapes and peculiar habits of that portion of the animal kingdom, have no idea of the anxiety of those behind the scenes. Many are the "skeletons" closeted where there is "no admittance except on business." After the building and all its appurtenances have been designed, after it has been considered how water is to be provided and kept sweet and clean, come the questions how the tanks are to be stocked, how many fish it will be safe to place in each, what kind of food they will eat, and how much will require to be supplied. These, and a hundred other matters, have all to be considered and resolved before the public are invited to pay their shillings or sixpences.

The laying on of the water is always a work of difficulty. Those who attended the opening of the great aquarium at Manchester were sadly annoyed with the semi-opaque state of the water. Mr. Lloyd, who planned the Hamburg aquarium, had a terrible fight with his fresh-water department; the marine branch of the fish-house was fortunately a success from the first. His fresh-water fishes, however, the fish of the Elbe in the Elbe's own water, would not thrive, but became covered with a hideous white fungus, suffered from a loss of appetite, and ultimately all died. Water from another source which he introduced, became quite milky. Quacks with nostrums came to torment him, and it was not until he had left Hamburg, and was at work on the Crystal Palace aquarium, that he discovered what was wrong. The remedy was exceedingly simple, namely, not to put the fish in the liquid till it had sustained a considerable quantity of vegetation, the germs of which are contained in all water. Fresh-water fish are as difficult to deal with as some of our tender sea fish. The herring is an exceedingly delicate animal, which expires the moment it is withdrawn from the sea.—*St. James Magazine.*

CHANGES IN WORDS.—These exits and entrances of words must be constantly going on. Those who have lived through a generation or two must have noted how many have been introduced or have changed their ground in their own time. Allusions to their introductions and changes meet us constantly in our reading. Thus Banter, Mob, Bully, Bubble, Sham, Shuffling, and Palming, were new words in the *Tatler's* day, who writes, "I have done my utmost for some years past to stop the progress of Mobb and Banter, but have been plainly borne down by numbers, and betrayed by those who promised to assist me." *Reconnoitre*, and other French terms of war, are ridiculed as innovations in the *Spectator*. *Skate* was a new word in Swift's day. "*To skate*, if you knew what that means," he writes to Stella. "There is a new word coined within a few months," says Fuller, "called *fanatics*." Locke was accused of affectation in using *idea* instead of notion. "We have been obliged," says the *World*, "to adopt the word *police* from the French." Where we read in another number, "I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureate in one of his comedies." *Ignore* was once sacred to grand juries. "In the *interest* of" has been quoted in our time as a slang phrase just coming into meaning. *Bore* has wormed itself into polite use within the memory of man. *Wrinkle* is quietly growing into use in its secondary slang sense. *Muff* we have read from the pen of a grave lady, writing on a grave subject, to express her serious scorn. Most of these words are received as necessities into the language. Some, like "humbug," are still struggling into respectability. In the middle of the last century it was denounced as "the uncouth dialect of the Huns, the jabber of Hottentots." Another writer puts it into the mouth of a party of giggling girls, who pronounce some one—whom he suspects to be himself—an *odious, horrible, detestable, shocking* HUMBUG. "This last new-coined expression," he observes, "sounds absurd and disagreeable whenever it is pronounced; but from the mouth of a lady it is shocking, detestable, horrible and odious." Yet so pointedly does it hit a blot in humanity, so necessary has it become to the vituperative element in our nature, that neither mankind nor woman kind can do without it. The fastidious De Quincey is eloquent in its praise: "Yet neither is it any safe ground of absolute excommunication from the sanctities of literature, that a phrase is entirely the growth of the street. The word *humbug*, for instance, rests upon a rich and comprehensive basis; it cannot be rendered adequately either by German or by Greek, the two richest of human languages; and without this expressive word we should all be disarmed for one great case, continually recurrent, of social enormity. A vast mass of villainy that cannot otherwise be reached by legal penalties, or brought within the rhetoric of scorn, would go at large with absolute impunity were it not through the Rhadamanthean aid of this virtuous and inexorable word."

And as words come in, so for no obvious reason they go out. Why has that excellent word "parts" become obsolete—

"The rest were rebels, but to show their *parts!*"

Why is "merry" quaint, and scarcely to be used in its best genial sense of friends in cheerful converse? And "gust" for "taste"—why did it not hold its ground? And again "distaste," one of the words that has gone down. Barrow writes, "It is our duty to be continually looking inward upon ourselves, observing what it is that we love and readily embrace, what we *distaste* and presently reject." The latest use we know of it is by the Yorkshire local preacher, "There are three things that I distaist—Pride, Flatteresity, and Hypocrisy." Why does "coarse" sound uncouth in the refined Addison's lines—

"We envy not the warmer clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies;
Nor at the coarseness of our heaven repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine."

Why, on the other hand, do epithets and illustrations that to Dr. Johnson's ear debase a noble passage, accommodate themselves so easily to our modern taste? "The dunnest smoke of hell," "The keen knife," "The blanket of the dark," expressions which alternately wake his contempt, change his terror into aversion, and excite his risibility. Some words, indeed, are so obviously made for a state or temper of the national mind, that when the temper changes the word must go out of fashion or fall into contempt. Such is "genteel"—

"So mild, so good, so gracious, so genteel."

There was a time, we must conclude, when no bathos was felt in pairing the constituents of happiness thus:

"For that which makes our life delightful prove,
Is a genteel sufficiency and love."

As a maxim it stands the test of time, and, indeed, was never more universally accepted; nor could the truth be more tersely and exactly put; but our ear expects to be humored by more pretentious epithets—vague as regards the question of income, but going deeper into the nature of things; "Genteel" is superficial. For something the same reason the fashion of language toward scenery—especially Alpine scenery—has entirely changed. Once it was surveyed with the eye simply of the traveler, to whom it might well seem "rugged," "horrid," "inhospitable;" now, when difficulties of transit are overcome, or hailed for the difficulties' sake, description expatiates in the whole gamut of rapture from tender and lovely to sublime. In every point we aim more at the emotional; at reaching the heart of things. Our authoresses find *great* and *strange* wonderful mediums for awakening these emotions. In our ordinary conversation we admit words now which were once thought above the tone of common talk; and we may any day hear, in a party collected for purposes of mere relaxation, words which De Quincey would forbid for such occasions as inappropriate, and so far indecorous. "Equally with *bosom*," he says, "are proscribed the words *affliction, guilt, penitence, remorse*, from the ordinary current of conversation among mere acquaintances, because they touch chords too impassioned and profound for harmonizing with the key in which the mere social civilities of life are exchanged." Strength is the general aim—we do not say effect—in the talk of the present day. Our slang and current epithets all show this. The youth of every period has had, no doubt, a list of epithets as short and as unmeaning, for passing judgments on persons and things, but not necessarily inspired by the same intention. It strikes us that now whatever inclination there exists toward variety lies on the side of vituperation. Loathing is more eloquent than liking. It was not always so. "Heavenly," "pretty," "fine," "sweet," were once as lavishly supplied as the terrors of our present custom. Formerly, when a speaker wanted to convey his meaning by mere brute strength, a familiar objurgation too readily presented itself; leaving fancy some range when he set himself to seek secular terms of disparagement. Happily swearing is out of fashion, (as far as we are here concerned;) but it is impossible not to feel how certain words—a certain word—come into general use, which once would have been inadmissible, supplies a need, fills an irksome void left by its profane predecessor. "Beastly," which we hesitate to write, is not wrong; but it is rude, and imparts to the speaker some of the blind satisfaction of an oath—without the sin.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE OPERA COMIQUE.—The fortunes of the Théâtres de la Foire form an amusing portion of the history of the French stage. They are in reality of very old date, coming in a direct line from the Confrères de la Passion. We find that they were in some sort tolerated during the latter portion of the seventeenth century, though they were made subject to grievous restrictions. They were much liked by the Parisians of the lower orders. After the Italians were banished, the actors of the Foire St. Laurent and the Foire St. Germain tried to replace them by imitating their performances. But the jealousy of the Comédie Française toward all competition, and which in part was the reason of the expulsion of the Italians, was so strong and so powerful, that orders were obtained at different times prohibiting the actors of these small theatres from dancing, from singing, and even from speaking! Gesture alone was not prohibited, and it was carried on in every conceivable form. Scenes were invented which were called *pièces à la muette*. Each actor as he came on the stage held up before him a large piece of white pasteboard with his name written upon it and a short narrative in verse of the part he had to play. From the top of the theatre a Cupid descended, extending a roll of white canvas, with one or two couplets upon it. The orchestra, which had not been wholly forbidden, then began to play a popular air, to which the audience sang the words presented to them by the Cupids, the actors on the stage performing their parts by gestures and mimicry. Le Sage, whom we know chiefly as the author of "Gil Blas," was one of the most prolific writers for the Théâtres de la Foire; and these small plays are to be found in great number in his collected works. The smaller Foires and theatres, as they sprung up, were subject to every kind of petty vexation that their enemies could devise; but apparently to no purpose, for a vaudeville of the time says:

"Les lois ne sont qu'une barrière vaine,
Que les hommes iranchissent tous,
Car par dessus les grands passent sans peine,
Les petits par dessous."

The rough fun of the Théâtres de la Foire was carried on until 1714, when the Académie de l'Opéra allowed these actors to sing. The Théâtre de la Foire afterward developed itself into what is now known as the Opera Comique. —*Macmillan's Magazine.*

PRICES PAID FOR WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.—Mallett—What prices the pictures of the first artists bring now! Is it possible that another generation will rank them as highly as we do? What would Titian have thought of such prices as Meissonnier commands? What would Correggio?

Belton—Poor Correggio! When I think of him carrying his load of copper back in compensation of one of his finest works, it makes me grieve; if that very picture were now exposed for sale in Paris or London, hundreds of persons would be glad not only to make every copper gold, but to double the amount, and count it a cheap bargain.

Mallett—There is no truth in that story about Correggio. It is only a *ben trovato*. But no matter; the experiment has failed, as our professor in chemistry used to say; but the principle remains the same. The prices that all the great artists of that time received for their works seem to us ridiculously small—and they were exceedingly small. Some of them, after a long life of severe labor, left no more than a mere pittance—a few hundred crowns. No common decorator of to-day would accept the wages which Michael Angelo was content to receive for his stupendous works. For instance, for his magnificent and colossal monument, as it was originally projected, to Julius II., he was only to receive 10,000 golden florins; and, by the second contract, he agreed to make it, with six colossal statues—of which the Moses was one—for 16,000 ducats. For the whole Sistine ceiling he only was to receive 15,000 ducats, and did actually receive only 3,000. For his work on the Medici Chapel of Florence he was allowed a gold florin a day.

Belton—But this is a fortune compared to some of the prices paid to great artists at that time. For instance, for the magnificent Supper at Cana, now in the Louvre, Paolo Veronese only received a sum equivalent to about £10; and I have been told that there is still in the archives of Paris a letter from him relating to this picture, in which he makes a charge for the eggs bought by him to lay in the ground in tempera as well as for the ultramarine he used. This is curious, besides the evidence it affords as to the exceedingly small compensation he received, as showing that he first painted this picture in tempera, and then went over it in oil.

Mallett—It seems almost impossible that he should have received such a price for that noble work! Raffaelle was better paid; but the sums he received were certainly not large. What would he have thought, could one gifted with prophesy have told him the prices that his pictures now command? There is, for instance, his great altar-piece, now, I believe, stored in one of the lower rooms of the British Museum, for which £40,000 is now asked. What would he have thought of that?

Belton—I suppose he would have thought 40,000 pence a fair price then. But, after all, large as the price seems, is it too large? The picture is very fine; and if a large Raffaelle for a gallery be wanted, where can another be found? It is not like buying a picture by Millais, or Meissonnier, or Fortuni. If you don't like one, you can get another. You cannot go to Raffaelle, and give him a commission; nor can you find similar pictures by him for sale in other places. The price is one of affection. Such works have no market price. If you give £7,000 for a small Meissonnier, is £40,000 too much for a great Raffaelle? It depends upon how much you want it, and whether you can afford such a luxury.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SKETCHES OF RUSSIAN LIFE.

THE BROADWAY OF ST. PETERSBURG.

SCENES IN THE STREETS OF THE CITY ON THE NEVA—HOW TO MAKE PURCHASES—DRY GOODS CLERKS AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

No matter what may have been the state of the weather during the first forty-eight hours of a stranger's sojourn in St. Petersburg, it would never do for him, at the end of that time, to confess that he had not been along the Nevski Prospekt, the Broadway of the Russian capital. This wide and elegant street is sometimes called the Nevski Perspectif, which is, perhaps, the most expressive name for it, as it is the longest as well as the principal thoroughfare in St. Petersburg.

If the main object of a visitor's stay in the City on the Neva be sight-seeing, and he is anxious to get through this work as quickly as possible to move on elsewhere, in conformance with the plan which most Americans passing through Europe adopt, unfortunately, the best thing to be done is to engage an English-speaking guide, who, for a few roubles, will make all necessary arrangements for the day's "lionizing," an occupation which, though generally considered in the light of an amusement, is really very hard work.

Fortunately for our party, when we arrived in the Russian capital, in what was the Spring of last year in more southern climes, we had ample time to spare, and were not bound to hurry through the maximum of sight-seeing in the minimum of time. This being the case, we decided to shift for ourselves and trust to our smattering of French to take us over the city, instead of being burdened with one of the numerous couriers who hang about the hotels.

To be more precise as to the date of our visit, to the best of the writer's recollection, it was the 15th of May, and if a perfectly cloudless sky constitutes the acme of delightful weather, we had nothing whatever of which to complain. In America the weather was, doubtless, charming, as far as the state of the atmosphere was concerned, but the thermometer stood at a very different point in Russia. In point of fact there really are but two seasons there, Winter and Summer; Spring and Autumn are unknown, and the change from extreme heat to extreme cold, or *

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MAYOR'S LAST APPOINTMENTS.

THE VARIOUS APPOINTEES FOR DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONERSHIPS CONFIRMED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE ALDERMEN.

Having received instructions from the representatives of "Boss" Kelly, the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen resolved early yesterday morning to support the "swallow-tail" nominees of the Mayor for the various Commissionerships. Their action was foreshadowed in THE TIMES. They seemed to be convinced that in denouncing the Mayor's aristocratic candidates they had done them gross injustice, and they were ready to put the cluomen into office so as to keep within the lines of party duty as interpreted by the successor of Tweed. Mr. Kelly had parted company with the "Short-hairs," and the City Fathers reluctantly followed his example—a fact that may cost them some trouble and more money at the next election. Although prepared for the nominations by their premature publication, they were not enthusiastic. Their feeling in the matter is best expressed by the following incident. A politician said to one of the Aldermen:

"If Mayor Wickham had announced after his nomination that he would make the appointments he has made, do you think he would have been elected?"

The City Father seemed afraid to reply.

The Board met punctually at noon yesterday. Every member was in his seat at that hour, and there was a large attendance of politicians in the gallery. Everything was done in order. After each nomination was announced, a Tammany City Father took advantage of his "turn," (assigned to him by a previous programme,) to move that the candidate be confirmed. Alderman Cole seemed to have forgotten his turn, for he paused when it came round, and only performed his allotted duty after assuring himself that his time had come. But for this "pause," which illustrates the necessity of a prompter on such occasions, the whole proceedings would have been uniformly harmonious.

When the minutes of the previous session were read, the President, Mr. Lewis, exhibited a batch of communications from the Mayor. The first nominated Mr. John N. Hayward for Tax Commissioner for a term of six years, in place of Severn D. Moulton, whose term has expired. He was confirmed now. He moved that the nomination be confirmed, and the motion was adopted unanimously, all the Republican members voting in the affirmative.

The second communication nominated Joseph J. O'Donohue for Park Commissioner, for a term of six years, in the place of Thomas E. Stewart. This was the German Tammany man's [Alderman Guntzel's] turn, and he chimed in with the grace of his predecessor by moving that the nomination be confirmed, which was done by a like vote. The third communication nominated Gen. William F. Smith, known as "Baldy" Smith, for the office of Police Commissioner, for six years, in place of Gen. Duryee. Alderman Shandley responded to his "turn," by moving that the candidate be confirmed, and his motion was passed unanimously. The fourth communication nominated Dr. Edward G. Janeway for Health Commissioner, and he, too, was confirmed by a like vote on motion of Alderman Purroy. Wm. Wood refused his part and Dr. Janeway succeeds Dr. Smith for a term of six years. The fifth communication nominated Henry F. Dimock for Dock Commissioner, in place of William H. Budd, for a term of six years. Alderman Seery had this nomination confirmed by a unanimous vote. The sixth communication renominated Augustus Cox for Commissioner of Charities, and Alderman Cole moved that the candidate be confirmed. His motion was passed unanimously. The seventh communication nominated Vincent C. King for Fire Commissioner, and Alderman Shandley had the candidate confirmed. This completed the list.

Alderman Howland here moved that the thanks of the Board of Aldermen be transmitted to his Honor the Mayor, for the unexceptionable character of the nominations made by him to the vacancies existing in the several departments, and to assure him that they were accepted by this Board of Aldermen as an evidence of the discretion of his Honor the Mayor to secure able and efficient administration in the affairs of the several departments of the City Government.

Alderman Deane approved the motion, and Alderman Purroy said that it gave him great pleasure to hear such sentiments from his colleagues. The motion was unanimously adopted.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The new Park Commissioner, whose name was added early yesterday morning to the slate as it was finally made up for the approval of the Aldermen, prefers to be called Mr. Joseph J. Donohue, but it is recorded in his family history at no remote date, that the surname was spelled "O'Donohue." He is a retired tea merchant, who has devoted a good share of the fortune he amassed in trade to the political funds which have secured the election of several Tammany politicians. When the Tammany party was on the decline Mr. Donohue joined the Committee of Seventy, and afterward he figured in new Tammany with his friend William H. Wickham, now Mayor. His appointment to an office which has been proffered to at least one man (rumor says to more than one) who was certain to refuse it, is looked upon as a reward for his liberality to the party in power.

To the facts published in THE TIMES yesterday, some additional particulars concerning the new appointees were made known yesterday. Commissioner Henry F. Dimock is a personal friend of Mayor Wickham. He was formerly, it is said, connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but is now in the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company. His connection with the Young Men's Democratic Club, which was disrespectfully called the "Swallow-tail Club," soon after its formation, dates from the formation of the club, and he has been an active member ever since he joined. He is reputed to be wealthy, and is a great favorite among the members of his own club and the Manhattan, many of whom urged his appointment upon the Mayor, who needed little persuasion. Mr. Dimock is an exceedingly genial gentleman, but his appointment has given great offense to those in the lower ranks of the party, among whom he is not known.

Commissioner Vincent C. King is an active worker in Tammany, and has been fairly liberal in the use of the fortune he has amassed in the lumber business. He has been known for some years as an office-seeker, but after his unfortunate contest with Senator Booth he apparently resigned his efforts to get an office from the people. But he has to an advantage of the present state of affairs in Municipal politics to procure the office of Fire Commissioner.

Commissioner Hayward is one of the "upper ten" of the Democracy, and, having consistently shunned the acquaintance of the "short-hairs" at all times, is one of the most useful of the new appointees to that part of the party. He was a number of years ago, a personal friend of Gov. Hoffman, and was offered by him the position of Deputy Street Commissioner, but Mr. Hayward, finding that it would be necessary for him to be subservient to Tweed, declined the office. He is better known as a banker than as a politician.

Commissioner Cox resembles Hayward in his distaste for the rougher affiliations of politics, and is also known better in Wall street than in Tammany. He is a very tall man, and the Mayor jovially said, yesterday, that he had "appointed Cox to look over things."

Commissioner Janeway is a physician of great learning, and of no mean reputation. He has built up an extensive practice in this City, and is reputed to be wealthy. His appointment is thought to be in exchange as a compliment to his friend Gov. Tilden, and is said to be one of the inducements held out to the latter to remove the Corporation Counsel, and thus make a place for one of the Mayor's numerous friends.

Three of the new Commissioners, Messrs. Dimock, King and Cox, took the oath of office yesterday, before Mayor Wickham.

MINOR APPOINTMENTS.

James Dodd has been appointed Chief Engineer of the new Court House, in place of Martin Murray removed.

Mr. Daniel Pixotto has been appointed by Mayor Wickham to succeed Mr. John R. Van Buskirk, as Clerk of his office.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Wm. H. Maloney, the Deputy Clerk of the Common Council, has been offered the post on of Secretary to the Fire Department. The office, however, is not vacant.

PUBLIC MONEY WISELY SAVED.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, one recommending that rooms be leased to the *Tribune* Building for the Corporation Counsel at a rental of $6,000 a year, the other recommending that offices be taken in the *Evening Post* Building at $4,000 per annum, were called up. The proposition to take offices in the *Tribune* Building was rejected by a vote of 14 to 7—all matters providing for an expenditure of money requiring a two-thirds vote, or 17. The report in favor of selecting offices in the *Post* Building was lost by a like vote. Alderman Gilon then moved that the Corporation Counsel be located in the old Aldermanic chamber, and his motion was passed by a vote of 14 to 7.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met yesterday at Tammany Hall, John Kelly in the chair. The names of applicants for the office of census-taker in the various election districts of the City, approved of by the Assembly, District, and Ward Committees of the party, were presented, and were favorably received. A list of the candidates, numbering 557, was sent, after the adjournment of the meeting, to the Secretary of State for his action. The appointments will have to be made, according to law, to-morrow. It is also required by the law that the work of taking the census shall be finished by the end of June. The pay of the enumerators will be $3 for each working day, which will enable them to make $78. The Subcommittee on Rules and Discipline of the Committee on Organization, which has had the management of disputes in reference to the displacement of the officers and representatives in the

Second Assembly District, of Alderman Purroy, and Assembly District Leader Sullivan, met last night, but the question had not been reached, but that a report on the subject would be made next Saturday. The friends of Coulter and Messing and Masterson and Smyth all expect that the report of the committee will be favorable to their respective cases.

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

A NEW-YORK BROKER VICTIMIZED BY A BOGUS DETECTIVE—ARREST OF THE THIEF.

On the 9th of April a box containing jewels valued at $1,140 was stolen from the house of Mr. Henry Hodges, a broker doing business in Broadway, in this City, and residing at No. 62 South Oxford street, Brooklyn. Being anxious to recover the property, Mr. Hodges inserted an advertisement in a morning paper to the effect that if the stolen property were returned a reward would be paid and no questions asked. In answer to the advertisement, a well-dressed man called on Mr. Hodges the following day, and saying he was a detective, offered to recover the diamonds and bring the thief to justice for a certain sum of money. He wanted $25 to commence with. He obtained that sum and did not again call on Mr. Hodges until a week had elapsed. By that time the latter had determined to put the case in the hands of the Police, and when the "detective" came to him with a story that he had traced the property to Albany and required another $25 to recover it, he was told that the Police had charge of the matter, a piece of information which caused him to leave Mr. Hodges' house in a very hurried manner. When Superintendent Folk was informed of the facts he put the case in the hands of Capt. James Clark, aged forty-five, a watchman, residing at the foot of Seventieth street, North River. He was employed to watch the telegraph cable which at that point crosses the North River to the New-Jersey shore, and had instructions to prevent any vessel anchoring on the cable. Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning Clark discovered the schooner Willow Harp anchored over the cable near the Jersey shore, and with a companion he put out in a small boat and rowed out to the schooner, intending to have her removed. While attempting to board the schooner he was fired upon by Nelson and seriously wounded. His companion took him home, but failed to notify the Police of what had occurred until late in the afternoon. Search was then made for Nelson, and it was discovered that he had sailed on the schooner for Providence. Superintendent Walling last evening telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Providence, requesting him to arrest Nelson on the arrival of the schooner.

THE BOY STABBING CASE.

Coroner Woltman was yesterday summoned to No. 54 Barrow street to take the ante-mortem statement of the boy Samuel Miller, stabbed by another boy named Joseph Simmons, on Friday evening. The boy made the following statement:

"About 7 o'clock last night I was on Hudson street, between Barrow and Grove, and while there saw a boy named Thomas Henisky quarreling with a boy named Simmons. I asked him what was the matter, and he said Simmons had made fun of him. I hit Simmons in the eye. He said nothing then, but in a couple of minutes said, 'Come for me now.' I went for him, when he stabbed me in the abdomen. I felt the pain. I was only stabbed once. A colored boy named Lyman Phillips, who was standing by, saw Simmons have a knife in his hand and draw it from me. I ran into a store and afterward went home. I fully identify Simmons as the boy who stabbed me."

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

In obedience to an order from the Secretary of the Navy, the Commandants in charge of the different naval construction yards throughout the country have opened new recruiting offices in their respective departments for the enlistment of boys into the Navy. The office in the Brooklyn Department, which is the only one in this State, was opened on Monday last, since which time it has been daily besieged by boys of all ages and sizes, and from all parts of the State, applying for berths on the new training ship. During the past week, although the applications were very numerous, only sixteen boys were enlisted and passed by the Examining Board. These boys, after having passed, were transferred to the Roanoke, which has been commissioned as the training ship until the Minnesota shall have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The education of the boys will comprise only the elements of an English education, alternating with instruction in practical seamanship and other branches designed to prepare them as first-class sailors in the Navy. They will be enlisted as "second class boys," and paid at the rate of ten dollars and a half per month, and will be furnished with a complete outfit of clothing. They are all enlisted to serve until they are twenty-one years of age, and will not be permitted to leave their ships until their term of service shall have expired. The following are the names of the boys who have

EXCISE LAWS ENFORCED.

CLOSE OF THE EXCISE BOARD'S FISCAL YEAR—PROMISING RESULTS IN SPITE OF THE OPPOSITION OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The fiscal year of the Board of Excise closed yesterday, with promising results, considering the great opposition which has been met with by the Department in enforcing its laws upon the liquor dealers. For the year ending yesterday, a total of 7,664 applications were made, with deposits amounting to $377,168 66. It is safe to say that the greater part of that sum has been collected since Fall, when the delinquents who had up to that time openly defied the board, were somewhat demoralized by the decided action of the courts in the cases of Schwab and several other indicted dealers. Immediately after the criminal conviction of those men an unprecedented demand for licenses was made. Those who had been the most outspoken and violent in their opposition were the first to succumb. Aaron Hersberg, who was one of Schwab's bondsmen, resigned that individual to his fate, and soon after made application himself for a license, which was not granted until the character of his business was thoroughly reformed. Hersberg was then the President of the American Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, and was looked upon as the last person to leave the ranks of the law-violating dealers. His action was the chief incentive of the "bolt" of over five hundred members from the body, which left it in a very feeble condition.

Many of the dealers who were refused licenses on account of the disreputable character of their business have been so harrassed by repeated arrests as to compel them to close their places or reform. The number of applicants for licenses, of late, has been such as to bear promise of an almost general compliance with the laws during the coming year. Nine extra inspectors engaged by the board during the busy season were discharged on Friday evening, their services being no longer required. Following are the statistics of the business transacted during the week ending yesterday: Monday, thirty-four applicants, who deposited $2,590; Tuesday, twenty-two applicants, $1,530; Wednesday, seven applicants, $410; Thursday, twenty-six applicants, $1,680; Friday, thirty-one applicants, $2,390; Saturday, eighteen applicants, $1,169; total number of applications, 138; total amount, $10,350. The Commissioners will prepare during the coming week a report of their transactions during the year ending April 30, to be presented to Mayor Wickham when completed.

THE QUARANTINE SERVICE.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT OF ITS WORKING—THE DEPARTMENT FULLY EQUIPPED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION—ITS PROPERTY WORTH $2,000,000—WORK OF THE PAST YEAR—THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met yesterday at their office in Exchange court, Room No. 6. The Commissioners are the custodians of all the property of the State in the Bay of New-York used for quarantine purposes. This property consists of a boarding station on Staten Island, connected with which are residences for the Health Officer and his deputies, a reservoir for supplying the steamboats with fresh water, pier, boat-house and several small buildings; Hoffman Island, with three buildings for persons who have been exposed to infection on ship-board; Dix Island and buildings, consisting of hospital, Superintendent's residence, pier, workshops, and other edifices; the hospital ship Illinois; a burial ground at Seguine's Point, with adjoining land, in all about forty-eight acres; the steam-boat N. K. Hopkins, the steam ambulance Gov. Fenton, and a number of small boats. From the report of the Commissioners the following facts are taken: During the past year no emergency requiring the detention of passengers upon Hoffman Island arose, but the buildings were kept in readiness for their reception. The island is in charge of a keeper, and is daily inspected by some officer of the department. The expenses for the year were: For repairs, coal, and small boats, $3,902 22; to employes, $1,785; total, $5,687 22. Dix Island is not in as good condition as it should be in the opinion of the Commissioners. The power of the surf and currents is very great, and a considerable quantity of stone is required on the east and west sides, where the rip-rap has been washed away by heavy seas. Additional sand filling is needed where the earth is continually settling and washing out, and under the dock at least one schooner-load of broken rock is required. The buildings are much in want of paint, both inside and out. The roofs need repairs, the high winds having badly damaged the slates, leaving them in a leaky condition; and all the leaders and gutters require attention. The boilers also need slight repairs. The cost of Dix Island and hospitals for the past year was: Employes, $9,522 73; hospital supplies, coal, &c., $2,149 88; repairs, $3,374 37; total, $15,046 98. The supplies for all the hospitals are charged to Dix Island, and thence distributed. The burying-ground has been greatly improved. A neat fence surrounds it, and the land has been cleared of all the underbrush and weeds that had overgrown it for the space of eight or ten years. The graves are marked by white head-boards, which are numbered. Corresponding numbers, with name, birth-place, and date of death, together with the name of the parents, guardian, or nearest friend, with such other information as is necessary to identify the remains of deceased persons, are kept in the books of the Superintendent. Considerable money has been saved to the State by using the steamboat N. K. Hopkins to tow barges loaded with coal for the establishment, and to the hospital ship Illinois. She has also earned $1,489 by the transportation of patients and by carrying the passengers and mails from the Havana steamers to the city. This service was done at the regular harbor rates, and only when requested by the steam-ship owners. The expenses of the Hopkins last year were: Pay-roll, $6,372 70; repairs, coal, &c., $3,998 13; total, $10,270 85. The cost of running the cable-boat, the Governor Fenton, used to board incoming vessels, was, during the same time: Pay-roll, $5,962 87; coppering, repairs, and coal, $3,908 11; total, $9,870 98. The hospital ship Illinois is for six months of the year, from May to November, at her anchorage ground in the lower bay, between Sandy Hook and Dix Island. A resident physician, boatmen, cook, and others required to keep the establishment, live on board. Her position in the bay is such as to enable the physician to board and examine all vessels from infected ports immediately upon their entrance from the ocean, thereby removing every chance of conveying disease to the adjacent shores, which might be done before such vessels permitted to pass on to the Narrows. The sick are removed with every care and attention, but without delay, in the quarantine boat to the hospital on Dix Island, or to Ward's or Blackwell's Island, as the case requires. She is now anchored, in charge of a keeper, in Gravesend Bay, without expense to the State for wharfage. The ship is now in good repair, and well adapted to the purposes for which she is required. The expenses for the year were: Employes, $3,349 92; repairs, coal, &c., $2,161 51; total, $5,511 43. The total disbursements for the year by the Commissioners was $57,829 80, and the receipts during the same period were $59,637 45.

All the property mentioned above is estimated to be worth $2,000,000, and now is the first time since the organization of the Quarantine Department that it has been fully provided and equipped with everything necessary for the perfect administration of its affairs. The present organization of the Board of Commissioners is as follows: President, Mr. W. L. Stears, of Brooklyn; Commissioners, Mr. W. Judd, of Staten Island, and Gen. James McQuade, of New-York; Secretary, Mr. T. E. Leeds. The business of the Commissioners during the present session will consist principally in hearing appeals from the decisions of the Health Officer.

COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The examination of the students of the Columbia College Law School, in Great Jones street, which is now in progress, will be concluded on Saturday next. The examination covers the whole field of the various studies of the year, and was begun on Friday last by the oral examination of the students in the subject of "Contracts and Domestic Real Estate," yesterday being devoted to the subject of "The Law of Real Estate." On Wednesday next the theme for examination will be "Wrongs or Torts," and on Saturday the examination will conclude with oral questioning on the subject of "Evidence and Equity Jurisprudence." The Commencement will be celebrated on the following Wednesday, May 12, when certificates of graduation will be awarded to those students who will have successfully passed the various examinations.

SALE OF NORTH RIVER STEAMERS.

The sale of North River steam-boats yesterday was the result of the active competition that has existed in the towing business on the Hudson. The Troy, Albany and New-York Towing Line was bought up by Samuel Schuyler, of Albany, its strongest competitor, who runs the Schuyler Line. Four of the five boats of the Troy Line will be added also to the Schuyler Line. The five boats sold were the Vanderbilt, Alida, Ontario, Mount Washington, and Jacob Leonard. The Ontario was immediately resold to Mr. John H. Starin, who runs the lighterage business of the New-York Central Railroad. The Vanderbilt was built by Commodore Vanderbilt as a passenger boat, and was for a considerable time run in the old Hancox Opposition

MARRIAGE OF MISS IDA GREELEY.

The parlors of Mr. John F. Cleveland's home, in Twenty-second street, were filled yesterday morning to their utmost capacity by the many friends who came to offer congratulations and utter farewells to the eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, who was married in the morning to Col. Nicholas Smith, of Kentucky, and who sailed in the afternoon, in the Abyssinia, for England. The parlors were profusely adorned with flowers, and a number of beautiful floral ornaments were added by the friends of the bride. No display of bridal gifts was made. At 10 o'clock Father Farrell took his stand in the front parlor, and the bridal party descended from the floor above. First came the bridesmaids and groomsmen, two couples, then the groom, escorting Mrs. Cleveland, and lastly the bride, leaning on Mr. Cleveland's arm. She was dressed in white silk trimmed with orange-blossoms, and wore a lace veil. The bridesmaids, Misses Greeley and Cleveland, wore pearl-colored silk trimmed with lace, and white flowers for ornaments. After a brief address, Father Farrell pronounced the marriage service according to the Romish ritual, and the numerous company thronged forward to speak the few words for which there was time. Then the bride retired to don her traveling costume, and the party rode away to the steamer. Among the company were Gen. Cochrane, Bayard Taylor, James Parton, Dr. Frothingham, Dr. Bellows, and a number of well-known *literati*.

An evening paper says: "It is understood that Miss Greeley made it a special condition of her acceptance of Col. Smith as a husband that he should embrace the Roman Catholic faith. This he consented to do. It was desired that the ceremony should be performed by Cardinal McCloskey, but as one of the parties was a convert there were canonical obstructions to this which could only be removed by a dispensation from the Pope. This has been applied for and is probably now on its way to America, but as all the arrangements had been made for the wedding in view of a trip to Europe on the Abyssinia, and the dispensation had not arrived, the ceremony had to be performed as described."

A WATCHMAN MISTAKEN FOR A THIEF AND SHOT.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Adrian Nelson, a sailor on board the schooner Willow Harp, entered the station-house in West Forty-seventh street and surrendered himself to the officer in command. He stated that he had shot a man whom he believed to be a river thief, and for that reason had placed himself in the custody of the Police. On being questioned, Nelson informed the Sergeant that while on watch on board the schooner, which was laden with coal, bound for Providence, R. I., and lying in the North River, off Guttenberg, N. J., he observed two men in a small boat approaching the schooner. He warned them off, but they paid no attention to his hail, and when one of the men was attempting to board the schooner he fired at him with a shot-gun. The man fell back into the boat, and appeared to have been seriously wounded. His companion rowed away rapidly toward the New-York shore. Nelson was detained, and officers were sent out to investigate the matter, but they failed to discover anything about the man who had been shot. When the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court was opened yesterday morning Nelson was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, but as no complainant appeared against him he was discharged. During the afternoon, however, the mystery surrounding the case was cleared up. It was ascertained that the man shot by Nelson was James Clark, aged forty-five, a watchman, residing at the foot of Seventieth street, North River. He was employed to watch the telegraph cable which at that point crosses the North River to the New-Jersey shore, and had instructions to prevent any vessel anchoring on the cable. Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning Clark discovered the schooner Willow Harp anchored over the cable near the Jersey shore, and with a companion he put out in a small boat and rowed out to the schooner, intending to have her removed. While attempting to board the schooner he was fired upon by Nelson and seriously wounded. His companion took him home, but failed to notify the Police of what had occurred until late in the afternoon. Search was then made for Nelson, and it was discovered that he had sailed on the schooner for Providence. Superintendent Walling last evening telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Providence, requesting him to arrest Nelson on the arrival of the schooner.

THE SCHOOL-SHIP ST. MARY'S.

PROBABILITY OF AN EARLY CRUISE—THE DAILY EXERCISE OF THE BOYS—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE VESSEL.

It is probable that the Board of Education will soon appoint an early date for the departure of the school-ship St. Mary's on a cruise. The vessel now lies at the foot of East Twenty-third street, and has on board 119 boys, who have been carefully selected with reference to good, character and superior physical condition. Being desirous of seeing more of the realities of ship life than their present confined situation permits, they naturally look forward with pleasure to their approaching run out to sea. While the ship has been lying at her dock the routine arranged by the Committee of the Board of Education has been strictly carried out by Capt. Fithian and the other officers in charge. The boys turn out at 6 o'clock every morning, and after paying proper attention to their toilets, are marshaled into line and inspected. After breakfast they attend school, lunch at noon, and resume studies until 4. After that hour they are assigned to ship duties, and after partaking of supper occupy the time in their own manner without restraint, eventually turning in for the night at 9 o'clock. On Saturday afternoon those of the boys having homes to go to are dismissed until 9 o'clock on Monday morning; while those who have no homes to visit, although allowed the privilege of spending Sunday ashore, are obliged to return to the ship at night. Taken as a whole, their existence on board is rather pleasant than otherwise—a fact which is manifest in their cheerful countenances and the evident pleasure with which they enter into the various exercises. While maintaining the discipline of a well-ordered naval vessel, the demeanor of the officers toward the boys is essentially that of the teachers of the public schools toward the pupils. As naval officers, they regard the school-ship as a very necessary institution, and are consequently interested in its success. The reports which were current last week, to the effect that sickness was prevalent among the boys, were entirely without foundation, as the medical record of the vessel shows. In the event of any disease visiting her, it will not be the result of a lack of proper sanitary precautions, for the ship is a model of cleanliness from stem to stern. The report that the dock at which she is moored is unhealthily located is also incorrect. When the wind blows toward the dock, there is certainly a rather unpleasant odor of gas, but that is the only apparent drawback to which the inmates are subjected.

PARK DEPARTMENT INTERESTS.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Parks held on Friday night a deputation of gentlemen, headed by Prof. Paul Balluff, President of the College of Pharmacy, waited on the board and urged the establishment of a Botanical Garden in one of the public parks. Col. Stebbins replied that although the department was not at the present time possessed of funds out of which to pay the expenses of establishing such an institution, the board would give the subject careful consideration.

A resolution was adopted classifying the park-keepers as patrolmen, post-keepers, and gate-keepers, the patrolmen to be men fitted in all respects for the severest duties that may be required of them; the post-keepers to be incapacitated patrolmen, but able to perform less active duties; the gate-keepers to be men adapted to such duty, and subject to promotion as patrolmen. The number of patrolmen will be, until further notice, forty-five; gate-keepers, twenty-three; post-keepers, seven. Thirty-nine of the first-mentioned class will be assigned to duty in the Central Park, and the guard of patrolmen are withdrawn to give place to ten newly-appointed night-watchmen. The pay has been fixed as follows: Patrolmen, $3; gate-keepers, $2 50; post-keepers, $2 50. Dr. G. B. Hunter was removed from the position of Police Surgeon, and Dr. Hiram Barber appointed in his place.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

THIRD COMPETITION FOR PLACES IN THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM—INTERFERENCE OF THE RAIN—RESULTS OF THE SHOOTING.

The third competition for places in the team to shoot in the International Rifle-match took place at Creedmoor Range yesterday. The match commenced at 10:45 A. M. The wind at that hour blew directly down the range, and while it remained in that quarter, "bull's-eyes" were frequently made. About 12 o'clock it veered to the south-east, and during the remainder of the day alternated between that point and directly east, thus necessitating frequent alterations of the wind-guage. At 12:30 P. M. the first of a series of rain showers commenced falling, which lasted during the afternoon, but the marksmen continued to practice. The scores at 800 and 900 yards distance were completed about 1:30 o'clock, and a recess was taken for refreshments. Practice at 1,000 yards distance was then commenced, and it concluded at 4 o'clock. There were sixteen entries, including five members of the American team which contested the international match last Fall. Gen. J. E. Hawley, of Connecticut, who entered in the first competition with the intention of securing a place, if possible, in the team, contracted a violent cold last Wednesday, which has since confined him to his room, and prevented him from taking part in the contest, held on Friday and yesterday. The Directors present were Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. Knox, Col. Gouverneur Morris, and Capt. W. C. Casey. Following are the scores:

CAPT. HENRY FULTON.

Yards.		Total.
800—	4 0 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4	54
900—	3 3 3 4 0 3 3 2 4 4 3 4 3	46
1,000—	3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4	55—155

COL. H. A GILDERSLEEVE.

800—	4 0 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4	52
900—	3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 2 3 4 3 4	50
1,000—	4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	50—152

R. C. COLEMAN.

800—	4 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4	54
900—	4 4 3 4 3 4 0 4 3 4 4 3 3	50
1,000—	0 0 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 2 3 4	44—148

G. W. YALE.

800—	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	57
900—	4 4 2 0 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4	49
1,000—	2 4 3 4 3 3 4 2 4 0 0 3 2 0	37—143

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800—	3 3 4 4 3 2 3 4 4 0 4 4 3 4	48
900—	3 3 2 4 4 3 3 3 4 2 4 3 4 4	50
1,000—	0 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 2 4 4	41—139

A. J. ROUX.

800—	4 3 4 4 3 0 3 4 4 3 3 0 4 3 4	46
900—	4 3 4 2 0 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	49
1,000—	4 3 3 0 2 4 3 4 3 0 3 2 3 4 3	41—136

CAPT. L. C. BRUCE.

800—	4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 0 4 4 4 4	51
900—	4 0 4 3 4 3 2 4 4 0 3 3 4 4 4	42
1,000—	0 3 3 3 4 3 0 3 0 0 3 3 3 4 4	35—128

L. M. BALLARD.

800—	3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 3	52
900—	2 4 3 2 3 3 2 4 0 4 0 0 3 3 3	36
1,000—	3 2 3 2 3 3 3 0 2 3 4 0 3 3 3	37—125

J. S. CONLIN.

800—	4 R 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 0 2 4	47
900—	3 2 3 4 3 3 0 4 3 3 4 3 3 4	45
1,000—	0 2 3 4 0 3 3 2 3 0 3 3 0 4	33—125

H. S. JEWELL.

800—	4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 2 4	55
900—	4 0 3 0 3 0 4 3 3 3 2 3 4 0	35
1,000—	0 0 2 3 2 4 0 0 0 0 4 3 2 3 3	26—116

P. G. SANFORD.

800—	3 3 3 3 0 3 4 3 2 3 2 3 3 4 3	43
900—	0 3 0 3 0 4 3 3 0 3 2 3 2 4 3	33
1,000—	2 4 0 4 4 2 3 3 2 3 0 2 0 3 3	38—114

J. S. LATIMER.

800—	4 2 3 3 3 2 0 2 4 3 3 4 3 4 4	44
900—	3 2 4 2 4 4 4 3 3 0 2 4 2 3 4	43
1,000—	0 0 3 0 2 3 0 3 3 0 4 3 2 0 3	26—113

JOSEPH HOLLAND.

800—	3 3 0 3 0 0 3 0 4 4 4 2 3 4 0	33
900—	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 4 0 3 3 4	47
1,000—	0 0 3 3 0 3 3 0 4 3 0 3 0 2 3	27—107

E. H. SANFORD.

800—	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4	55
900—	4 3 2 3 3 0 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 0	35
1,000—	0 0 0 4 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10—100

COL. JOHN BODINE.

800—	4 4 4 3 4 3 0 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 2	49
900—	2 4 4 3 4 3 0 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	50— 99
1,000—	Retired.	

GEN. THOMAS S. DAKIN.

800—	4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3	53
900—	0 0 0 0 0 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 3 3 3	51— 84
1,000—	Retired.	

Several members of the Amateur Rifle Club contested, under the same conditions for practice, among them being Capt. A. Anderson, Col. B. E. Valentine, Col. Cart, and George Crouch. The best scores were as follows:

COL. B. E. VALENTINE.

Yards.		Total.
800—	4 4 4 2 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	55
900—	4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3	51
1,000—	3 2 3 3 2 3 0 4 2 3 2 3 4	40—146

GEORGE CROUCH.

800—	4 4 3 4 2 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4	52
900—	4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 4 3	46
1,000—	3 3 2 3 4 3 2 3 3 0 3 3 4 3	43—141

It is not likely that any challenge competitions will be necessary, as at first supposed, as the lowest average score made by the members of the team last year was 145, which has not yet been attained by any of the new competitors this season. The totals of the three competitions, inclusive, are as follows:

H. Fulton	443	J. S. Conlin	341
L. A. Gildersleeve	427	L. M. Ballard	336
G. W. Yale	402	E. G. Sanford	328
R. C. Coleman	399	E. H. Sanford	327
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	390	J. S. Latimer	313
L. C. Bruce	365	A. J. Roux	311
H. S. Jewell	353	Joseph Holland	296

The fourth and last competition will take place next Wednesday.

THE SOUTH-SHIP ST. MARY'S.

PROBABILITY OF AN EARLY CRUISE—THE DAILY EXERCISE OF THE BOYS—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE VESSEL.

It is probable that the Board of Education will soon appoint an early date for the departure of the school-ship St. Mary's on a cruise. The vessel now lies at the foot of East Twenty-third street, and has on board 119 boys, who have been carefully selected with reference to good, character and superior physical condition. Being desirous of seeing more of the realities of ship life than their present confined situation permits, they naturally look forward with pleasure to their approaching run out to sea. While the ship has been lying at her dock the routine arranged by the Committee of the Board of Education has been strictly carried out by Capt. Fithian and the other officers in charge. The boys turn out at 6 o'clock every morning, and after paying proper attention to their toilets, are marshaled into line and inspected. After breakfast they attend school, lunch at noon, and resume studies until 4. After that hour they are assigned to ship duties, and after partaking of supper occupy the time in their own manner without restraint, eventually turning in for the night at 9 o'clock. On Saturday afternoon those of the boys having homes to go to are dismissed until 9 o'clock on Monday morning; while those who have no homes to visit, although allowed the privilege of spending Sunday ashore, are obliged to return to the ship at night. Taken as a whole, their existence on board is rather pleasant than otherwise—a fact which is manifest in their cheerful countenances and the evident pleasure with which they enter into the various exercises. While maintaining the discipline of a well-ordered naval vessel, the demeanor of the officers toward the boys is essentially that of the teachers of the public schools toward the pupils. As naval officers, they regard the school-ship as a very necessary institution, and are consequently interested in its success. The reports which were current last week, to the effect that sickness was prevalent among the boys, were entirely without foundation, as the medical record of the vessel shows. In the event of any disease visiting her, it will not be the result of a lack of proper sanitary precautions, for the ship is a model of cleanliness from stem to stern. The report that the dock at which she is moored is unhealthily located is also incorrect. When the wind blows toward the dock, there is certainly a rather unpleasant odor of gas, but that is the only apparent drawback to which the inmates are subjected.

PARK DEPARTMENT INTERESTS.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Parks held on Friday night a deputation of gentlemen, headed by Prof. Paul Balluff, President of the College of Pharmacy, waited on the board and urged the establishment of a Botanical Garden in one of the public parks. Col. Stebbins replied that although the department was not at the present time possessed of funds out of which to pay the expenses of establishing such an institution, the board would give the subject careful consideration.

A resolution was adopted classifying the park-keepers as patrolmen, post-keepers, and gate-keepers, the patrolmen to be men fitted in all respects for the severest duties that may be required of them; the post-keepers to be incapacitated patrolmen, but able to perform less active duties; the gate-keepers to be men adapted to such

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1875.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is announced that the prosecution in the Beecher case has decided to call Mr. BOWEN as a witness. Most people thought that the defendant would take this course, and it is difficult to understand why Mr. BEECHER'S counsel hesitated on the subject. It is quite evident that Mr. BOWEN must know a great deal about the case—in fact, it is the common story that he "knows everything." He has been publicly denounced by Mr. TRACY, one of Mr. BEECHER'S counsel, as a "conspirator," and is unmercifully assailed day after day by the organs which represent Mr. BEECHER'S interests or personal opinions. Why are these attacks made on Mr. BOWEN? It is another of the numerous impenetrable mysteries of the case. It seems pretty clear that Mr. BOWEN does not consult his own present or future good name by submitting to the injurious reflections now heaped upon him. The Tilton side is evidently not afraid of his testimony, and Mr. BOWEN ought to be very glad of any opportunity which presents itself of putting himself right before the public. Whatever his story may be, he ought to tell it.

What some of the Washington correspondents would do if they could not invent stories about "Cabinet changes," it is not easy to imagine. The *Tribune*, for instance, is always half full of little fabrications concerning the Cabinet. The other day it told how Gen. GRANT had tried to "compel" the Secretaries to "indorse" Gen. BUTLER as Attorney General. Then it invented a tale to the effect that Secretary FISH was beginning to be clamorous for war with Mexico on account of the Texan raids. The last story is that Secretary FISH is about to resign. We have no doubt that it is quite as unfounded as the yarns which have preceded it. Secretary FISH happens to be on the point of taking another house at Washington, and that does not look as if he meant to retire from an office which he fills to the satisfaction of the country. The Washington correspondents had better try again. Why not hold on fast to Mr. DELANO? They are more likely to come out right in their predictions touching him. Surely one member of a Cabinet is enough to work upon at a time.

The practice of "salting the tracks" of our street cars during the Winter has caused an immense deal of harm. It gives rise to diphtheria and pneumonia, and is simply ruinous to horses. Yet it is persisted in, and many persons make the matter worse by throwing salt or saltpetre on the snow and ice before their doors. We are glad to notice that the Assembly passed a bill on Thursday last to put an end to this custom. The measure is so short that we may as well quote it here entire:

An Act to prevent injury to animals in the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall throw or place, or cause or procure to be thrown or placed, any salt, saltpetre, or other substance, in or upon any street, highway, or public place in the City of New-York, open for the passage of animals, for the purpose of dissolving any snow or ice which may have fallen or been deposited thereon. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

We trust that this bill will now receive the sanction of the Senate, and thus save us in future Winters from some of the dangers which we have had to encounter in this.

Senator WOOD has introduced a bill for the purpose of clearing up the difficulty as to who are "the poor" within the meaning of the amended Constitution. The Campbell bill which was recently passed by both houses of the Legislature leaves that point untouched, and opens the way for litigation which could only be settled by a ruling of the Court of Appeals on the question at issue. Mr. WOOD'S bill brings public aid to private charities within the limitation of the Constitution, by conferring on public officers the right to declare who are paupers and what proportion of them shall be committed to private institutions. It limits the allowance made on behalf of such paupers to the cost per head at which they could be maintained in the public alms-house or refuge, and it makes inspection by public officers a necessary condition of public aid. On every ground this bill ought to pass. It offers a perfectly equitable settlement of what might prove a very troublesome controversy, and it should receive the support of every one who desires to see this question disposed of in a way which shall be both just to the tax-payers and fair to the charitable institutions.

"But Winter, lingering, chills the lap of May." So wrote GOLDSMITH, who certainly never saw the "month of flowers" open more inauspiciously than this one. Trees still leafless, a biting east wind, and a decided tendency visible to congregate around a stove and say hard things about the season—these are hopeless enough characteristics of a day celebrated by the poets of all climes. A few such May Days would have left the Puritans very little chance to cut down the May-poles. They would have been promptly converted into fuel by their own disgusted votaries. The mere mention of sipping the dew on a morning like yesterday was sufficient to make one's teeth chatter.

THE TAMMANY STRIKE FOR POWER.

When rogues fall out, they are apt to let out some wholesome truths about each other. Some six months ago, that eminent statesman, JOHN KELLY, had a little unpleasantness with the politicians who represent the interests of the Canal Ring, and the result was a very candid statement of the kind of influences which control Democratic politics in the interior of the State. During the early part of this legislative session, there was no more blatant or servile tool of Tammany Hall than Speaker MCGUIRE. That representative demagogue of the interior has had a misunderstanding with his friends in New-York, and the result has been a series of very unflattering sketches of the men who are endeavoring to revive the absolutism of TWEED in this City.

These sectional squabbles of the Democracy have had the unquestionably good effect of saving this community from some very disastrous legislation. Joined to the happy accident of a Republican Senate, they have prevented the passage of laws whose enactment would have been no less ruinous to the interests of the City than the Tweed legislation of 1870-71. But, unless the people show a little more aptitude than they have recently done to take some practical interest in their own affairs, we shall very soon have Tammany Hall in full possession of the spending power of this City Government, and in virtue of that, as fully prepared to dictate legislation, to pack conventions, and to take the lead in the Democratic politics of the nation, as the old Ring was five years ago. The present wire-pullers of Tammany Hall are profiting by the experience of their predecessors. The triumvirate of 1870 built their power upon their control of the ignorant and criminal masses of this City. But, though they retained the vote of that class to the very last, they fell nevertheless. The respectable elements of their party, to whom they threw pickings of patronage in the shape of Dock Commissionerships, and fragments of the spoils in the shape of low valuations of taxable property and rebate of interest on unpaid assessments, deserted them when the crisis came, and were able to turn around and assure an indignant public that they had neither part nor lot in the great scheme of plunder.

The new Tammany is proceeding on the principle of having respectable figure-heads all round. In these days it kills off an aspirant for a first-class position to show that he was once a prize-fighter. Men of the most disreputable antecedents are still eligible for Superintendents, heads of bureaus and the like, because the public cannot be induced to go into details like these. But it is an understood thing that the head of a department must have more or less of that social varnish which enables a man to mix freely with the frequenters of the Manhattan Club and gives the organs of the party a chance of talking about the new era of character and reform in local affairs. The "Short-hairs," who do the "working" and the voting for Tammany Hall, naturally felt a little sore over this unaccustomed method of dividing the spoils. But they begin to see that it has its advantages. Could anything, for example, be more "elegant" than the way in which that ornamental person, FITZ JOHN PORTER, quietly handed over the whole work of making the appointments in his department to the political bummers of the district organizations? TWEED could never have been induced to efface himself in that way, any more than he could have been persuaded that it was at once gentlemanly and Democratic to let his subordinates do all the stealing. The unwashed Democracy will not be slow to discover that the advent of the "Swallow-tail" dynasty has numerous compensations. The guileless and easy-going gentlemen who accept Municipal trusts on the distinct understanding that they are to do as they are told, are most convenient blinds for the proceedings of Tammany Committees on Patronage, and they are the most pliable of all instruments to be worked by the men who really "run the machine." To put in a prominent position Paddy Maloney, of uncertain parentage and dubious antecedents, would not only create a public scandal, but would result in that active ward politician declaring that he knew how to take care of the "bhoys" just as well as "Misther" KELLY and that he proposed to dispense the patronage of his office in his own way. The "exquisites" of the party know too little about politics to be guilty of any presumption of that kind, and are just fastidious enough not to be averse to accepting office on the condition that they are to allow the dirty work to be done by others.

The people of this City seem to think that they can afford to stand by and wait the issue of the new Tammany programme. On no other theory is it possible to explain the apathy with which they regard the efforts of Tammany Hall to dictate what shall and what shall not be the legislation passed in regard to this City. We are within the mark in stating that the disposal of ten millions of public money depends on the fate of some half dozen bills now pending at Albany. There are schemes for extravagant and premature public improvements like the Riverside Park bill; there are "strikes" on the Treasury like the bill for legalizing fraudulent Armory leases; there are paving jobs, street-cleaning swindles in embryo, and bills for the manipulation of existing courts or the creation of new ones for political ends. These are the measures to advance which JOHN KELLY and his henchmen, FELLOWS, STRAHAN & Co., make weekly pilgrimages to Albany, and make their "influence" felt around committee-rooms. There are other bills, like those introduced, and ably and successfully championed, by Senator BOOTH, designed to lighten public burdens, check official extravagance, and remove opportunities of fraud. These are delayed in Democratic committees of the House to give KELLY'S spokesmen a chance of being heard in regard to them, while the public interests which they involve are as completely ignored by the people's representatives as they seem to be by the people themselves. The rebellious rural Democracy may take it into their heads to enable the Republicans to pass these bills by way of taking their revenge on Tammany Hall. That seems to be about the only chance left for securing certain simple measures of remedial legislation calculated to save the tax-payers of this City millions of dollars. Such a fact sufficiently illustrates the fortuitous array of circumstances on which the good government of this City at present depends, and shows clearly enough how few are the obstacles in the way of forming a new Ring, more arrogant, more dangerous, and quite as costly as the old one.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

Formerly it used to be said that when France was discontented, Europe could not rest. Since the war of 1870 all this has changed. The current which determines the symptoms of political disturbances has been displaced. It does not now run through Paris. Paris is too much absorbed in national problems to take much interest in outward affairs. The causes of anxiety by which Europe has been agitated of late, came from Germany. If there are yet some black spots and war clouds at the horizon, they are traced to the banks of the Spree. There sits the oracle whose double-edged words fall like daggers from his lips; there is the man who has it in his power to turn the scale for war or for peace.

When Germany was engaged in a bloody struggle for the establishment of German unity, she had the good will and good wishes of the world. She has them still so far as her interior organization is concerned. She has the right to fashion this as she pleases. It is nobody's business but her own. Her Government may use all the means calculated to consolidate her forces and promote her welfare. It may propose any measures or laws. If Parliament grants them, the mere fact of constitutional sanction carries with it a title to respect and obedience. Such laws may be just or unjust, but being laws they must be complied with. Those who, on any ground whatever, choose to violate them must abide by the consequences. But the man who frames or suggests them has to take his chances. He may be right or wrong, deserving of approbation or criticism, but he must be prepared for either. His action is open to inquiry, and in countries where there is a free press, it is likely to be discussed without regard to his feelings or aims. It would be, on his part, the height of arrogance to presume that everybody should express satisfaction at his acts, or bow to them in submissive silence. There are two sides to all things, and no man, whoever he may be, has a right to lay down a rule of judgment and to assert that it is a crime on the part of others to dissent from it.

These are not maxims good only on paper and in theory. They have a great practical value. No statesman can safely disregard them. Whatever may be his power, it is efficient and sound only within the limits of its legitimate exercise. If it go beyond, if it trespass on foreign ground, or on other people's rights, it challenges criticism and creates alarm. The condition of Europe at the present moment suggests these reflections. A State has grown up there, powerful and ambitious, led by a statesman of undaunted energy, not over-scrupulous, emboldened by success, and ready for any emergency. Behind him stand over a million of well-trained soldiers and the best corps of officers of the age. This, together with the record with which everybody is familiar, does not look much like a guarantee for the tranquillity of Europe, and Europe is beginning to realize it.

The old political equilibrium has been broken up, and people, anxious for the future, ask themselves what is to be done in order to avert the dangers always proceeding from an undue supremacy of one power over others? If war be in the interest of such a power, war is constantly to be apprehended. The only method of preventing it is by an alliance of those powers which have a common interest in preserving peace.

It has recently been suggested that such an alliance could easily be formed by England, Italy, and Austria. These countries have no reason for ambitious schemes of aggrandizement or ideas of revenge. They are engaged in working out the social and political problems which have arisen within their respective provinces. They have their national resources to develop, and the great principle of constitutional liberties to carry out. Peace, undisturbed peace, is indispensable for such a work. They might do much toward securing it by uniting their efforts and influence. It would not be a selfish league, conducive to particular ends; it would be based on the permanent interests of civilization, and therefore would be more enduring and more useful than alliances such as are brought into existence by transient political combinations. All the lesser States, and those generally which have reason to fear abuses of strength, finding in it a guarantee and a security from danger, would become so many natural allies; and the effect of such a union would, in some sort, be to reconstitute the equilibrium fatally destroyed by the war of 1870.

As things now are, any accident may be the cause of another terrible convulsion. It is distressing for Europe to be exposed to it. She longs to be extricated from a condition which disturbs the present and leaves the future uncertain; and experience has shown what may be expected when public liberty and peace are at the mercy of one man, whether he be a Hapsburg, a Bourbon, a Buonaparte, or a Hohenzollern.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

ALISON, in his *Life of Marlborough*, says: "The theory of governing by the promotion of merit without distinction of party, and of being regulated only by the public good, sounds well, and has often captivated the most noble and generous of men. But it has never succeeded in practice, and every Government attempted on such a basis has speedily gone to pieces in the first serious crisis." This argument, drawn from the experience of the English Government in times now somewhat remote, is yet not out of fashion in our day, and meets us at every turn when endeavoring to purify the administration of public affairs. The reformer is often enough, and sometimes in anything but a civil way, reminded that we are living in an actual, not an ideal, world, and must take that world as we find it; that however much we may indulge in lofty discourse about principles, it is, after all, the sordid interests of men that mostly control their conduct. It is intimated also that, as our political opponents are not above appealing to the baser motives which influence the voter, it is lawful for us to beat them at their own game; in fact, that we have high authority for being all things to all men, that we may thereby gain some. Assuming that the principles of our party are sound, and that under our administration of the Government the country will be more prosperous than with our adversaries in power, we are blandly asked if success is not a duty, and the means by which that success may be obtained justified. Votes must be had; honestly if possible, but at any rate votes. Where honesty wins the most ballots, there honesty should be the mask worn by the party. Where corruption is more potential, there the party may show its trading capacity. "Noble and generous" minds are to be influenced by the public good; vulgar and sordid minds are to be persuaded by money or place. Men of the Butler school of politics have their quivers full of arrows, not a few of them dipped in the poison of corruption. They know, none better, how men may be stirred by a grand appeal to the best side of human nature; but they know also thoroughly how a baser sort of human nature can be touched, and brought to their service, by an address to evil passions or selfish interests.

It is a very easy matter to say that any administration ought to be influenced in its appointments and its policies by a single desire for the public good. This not only sounds well, as ALISON says, and captivates noble and generous men, but it is the truth, and no administration that ignores it, or lives upon any lower plane of principle or practice, ought to find favor with intelligent and honest voters; and however much we sometimes have reason for doubt, we cannot but believe that the majority of the voters are honest and patriotic. But we meet many practical difficulties in carrying into administration any theory of government based simply upon the public good; and one of these difficulties is in determining, in the first instance, in what the public good consists. On that point there is never likely to be unity of opinion; if there should ever be, the problem would be solved. The mass of the Republican voters are sincere and disinterested believers in the proclaimed principles and policy of the party; and they have, in a general way, faith in the integrity and ability of the leading men of their political organization. They are, moreover, partisans, and have strong and often just prejudices; they have, with the best of reasons, the greatest distrust of the Democratic Party in its present or any probable management; they are not always completely informed, and know little theoretically or practically of the science of government; and they too often allow their private affairs to keep them from attending to their duties as citizens.

This has given extraordinary opportunities to the professional politician, who has generously spent his time and money in managing primaries and conventions, constructing most excellent platforms, making nominations as unobjectionable as possible, and leaving the intelligent voter nothing to do except, with a solemn admonition against bolting, to vote the regular ticket on the day of election. Now, these men inside politics are opposed to purer politics, because that means better men in their places. So, also, are their immediate followers, the managers of conventions at home. So are, also, all the sordid crowd who live upon office, contracts, jobs of all sorts—the men whom the Postmaster General has brought unpleasantly to public notice; whom the Crédit Mobilier investigation discovered; upon whom the District of Columbia inquiry and the Pacific Mail disclosures partially turned the light. These men and their kindred are a power in our politics. Such as they have broken down the civil service reform, to which the Republican Party, by its national platform, was pledged, and which, faithfully adhered to, promised so much good to the country; and they are now the chief obstruction to a better order of things, and a standing menace to the full success of republican institutions.

It is in the solution of the practical question, how to meet and conquer these evil influences in our own party—influences which alone make a Democratic success possible—that the Republican Party can hope to find its continued ascendency in the Government.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

The railway companies are preparing to take advantage of the approaching Summer traffic. Some of the changes they are making will promote the convenience of the public; but others are founded upon very different considerations. An increased number of trains on many of the roads will be an advantage, but it will be unduly compensated for if restrictions are placed upon privileges now legally existing.

It must be in the interest of the several companies to offer inducements which will have the effect of attracting people to reside along the line of their respective roads. This is made clear by testimony which every one may obtain for himself. The roads upon which there are the largest numbers of trains, are those upon which there is the largest amount of local traffic. But the traffic is the result of the trains, not their cause. Many persons in choosing a country residence first examine the time-tables, and they are guided in favor of that locality where is offered the greatest amount of opportunity for access to and from the City. Property on such roads is worth considerably more than that along the lines where trains are few. It is rented, too, with more facility, and it obtains a better class of tenants.

All this the companies well understand, and generally they act upon it. The fact that they do so renders it the more surprising that their perception of their own interests does not extend further. If they were willing to recognize their legal relations with the public there would be something gained, but even that is not done. Notices recently issued by some of them are, we believe, in direct violation of the law; and although they may have some effect simply because passengers are not always willing to defend their rights, yet in equity and in the face of rulings already obtained in the courts, some of the regulations could not, we think, be sustained.

The privileges attached to the possession of a season or commutation ticket are nowhere more limited than here. In other countries, the holder of such a ticket may travel by any train and by as many trains as he pleases. Often, too, the payment of a small additional fee enables him to break his journey as often as he chooses; that is, he may alight at any intermediate station, and proceed to his ultimate destination by another train than that on which he started. We have no such privileges. A commutation ticket authorizes the holder to make but one trip a day, and that must be a continuous trip. Yet the rates are quite as high, in many cases higher than those which prevail in Europe.

In the same way the owner of an excursion ticket is tied down by vexatious restrictions, although, as we have said, it is very doubtful whether, in some respects at least, the action of the companies could be sustained, if anybody would take the trouble to contest it in the courts. Notices have recently been posted on some of the most popular roads that on and after the 1st of May excursion tickets will be available for a continuous passage only on day of date or one day thereafter. Legal decisions against the validity of such a regulation are not wanting, and it is manifestly unjust, if not dishonest, to the public. A further example of injustice in the matter of these return tickets has come to our knowledge within the last few days. A lady at Orange took an excursion ticket for Newark and back. On arriving at Newark she found that before returning home she must go on to Summit, a station beyond her other destination. A train presently came up which was going to Summit, but did not stop at the intermediate station. She attempted to get into the cars, offering, of course, to pay the difference required for the distance between Orange and Summit. But the station-master at Newark prevented her, insisting that she must first go in a train where she could get off at Orange, and then start afresh in that or another train for Summit. She was forced to acquiesce in this arrangement, and was consequently compelled to lose two hours of valuable time.

Upon what ground of equity or common sense the Delaware and Lackawanna Company can authorize or justify this conduct on the part of their official we do not understand. A ticket is nothing more than proof that a person has purchased the right to travel over a certain defined distance of the company's road. It matters nothing in point of law or equity whether he go by one train or another, whether this week or next. His right remains good while he retains the ticket, and the courts have upheld it.

But vexatious restrictions are opposed also to the companies' interests. We are told that the reduction allowed on a return ticket is a concession to the public which carries with it the power to dictate special conditions. But it is nothing of the kind. It is no concession. The company secures a double fare for a single trip. The passenger takes his chance of using the second privilege he has paid for on some future day. Whether he use it or not, the company has got his money. He may not want to use it, or he may lose the ticket, in either of which cases he is a loser. The company cannot lose; on the contrary, it has the use of money in advance of the time when it actually becomes due, and the same is the case with commutation tickets. In fact, such proceedings as we have mentioned cannot by any means be justified, and if any one of the companies would start this year on the new plan of offering facilities to the public, instead of inventing obstacles, we feel assured that it would reap a considerable advantage during the season of Summer travel.

FEMALE INGENUITY.

We have lately had numerous examples of female ingenuity. We have been told how an innocent clock in the hands of a lady was made to act the part of a tell-tale in the Tilton household. Then there was that case of the black burglar in the parlor closet. A woman was the sole occupant of the house when he entered. She knew of his presence, but instead of giving an alarm, which might make him desperate, she took an empty bottle, walked with a steady step to the closet-door, ordered the burglar out, and sent him to a neighboring apothecary for a dose of medicine. The plan of the wife who persuaded herself that the midnight burglar was none other than her own "good-for-nothing brute of a husband," returning home from a beer-drinking bout, may not be considered so original as the foregoing, although certainly much more laughable. The burglar was moving softly up the stairs, and had gained the second landing, when the indignant wife, who had heard him enter, and had been moving softly downward, pounced upon him from out of the darkness, and taking his neck between her hands never let him pause for an instant to take breath until she had pushed him from the stoop head-foremost into the street.

But all these are as nothing compared with the ingenuity which has just been displayed by a simple country maiden residing at or near the town of Pulaski, in this State. From time immemorial, it has been a puzzle to the fair sex how best to prevent fickle gallants from wandering about in search of new conquests, after they have confessed their love and engaged themselves to marry. We remember having read somewhere of a Kentucky girl who threatened that she would make an end of her life if her lover should prove false, but this did not prevent him from marrying somebody else. Luckily the girl did not carry out her threat. She took another way of "getting even." She went into a belt of wood which bordered on the road over which the false lover and his bride had to travel in returning home from church, and having calmly awaited their approach, sent a bullet through the heart of the horse which was speeding along with its happy load. The remainder of the journey must have been performed on foot but for the generosity of the jilted fair one, who, having satisfied her revengeful feelings, made amends by harnessing a team to her own wagon and driving the newly-married pair to their destination.

The plan of the Oswego County girl is better still. The name of this interesting young person is SOPHIA BAKER, although it is but right to say that she discards the i in SOPHIA, and in her matter of fact way calls herself SOPHA. It appears that in the course of human events Miss SOPHA made the acquaintance of one HENRY SMITH. Their intimacy ripened into mutual affection, and finally culminated in an engagement to be married. After this state of affairs had existed for a year, Miss SOPHA evidently became suspicious of her HENRY. She probably thought that the other young girls of the neighborhood, jealous of her good luck, were trying to steal him away from her, and that there was need for prompt action. She wrote the following advertisement, and had it published in one of the most widely-circulated papers in the district:

the
March — 1875.
13

I forbid Eny One Marying
Henry Smith
for I Was Engaged to him March the 11 1874 for it he gits maried he Will hafto Suffer the Pently of the law
I remain as ever his intended wife
Sopha Baker.

This, it must be admitted, was an eminently practical way of meeting what Miss SOPHA considered an impending danger to her well-being. Instead of purchasing a two-dollar pistol, and flourishing it in the faces of real or imaginary rivals, she goes deliberately to the office of her family journal, and, like a sensible girl that she is, puts herself on record as having a firstmortgage on the affections of HENRY SMITH, and warns all the world that if he should attempt to negotiate a second, she will immediately foreclose. If, hereafter, some designing young person should alienate HENRY'S affections from his true love, she will do so under a full apprehension of the consequences; while, on the other hand, HENRY, having been forewarned that "he will hafto suffer the pently of the law," in the event of a failure to keep his promise to Miss SOPHA, should the case come before a jury, will not have a shadow of a defense to offer. The simplicity of Miss SOPHA'S plan will commend it very strongly to the notice of all ladies under engagement, and we shall not be surprised to see her example followed to the extent of half a column of notices in each of the several weekly papers published throughout the country.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Mr. William Tucker, for fifty-five years past a resident of this City, died very suddenly on Friday morning, the 30th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, Stephen H. V. Moore, at Leonia, N. J., of disease of the heart. The deceased was born in Deal, near Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 1, 1802, and consequently was in his seventy-fourth year at the time of his death. He came to New-York when about eighteen years of age, and from that time resided in this City until the day before his death. He commenced his business career as a mason, and soon acquired a distinguished reputation as a master builder. He was also prominent as Alderman of the Eighth Ward, which he represented in 1844 and 1845, and again from 1854 to 1857. He was Alderman of the Fifth Assembly District in 1858. For several years he was also President of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, one of the School Commissioners in the Board of Education, and one of the Regents of the University of New-York. During the latter years of his life, though retired from active business, he was still identified as Director or Trustee with several prominent insurance, banking, and public institutions.

EDWARD BOWRING STEPHENS, A. R. A.

Edward Bowring Stephens, the celebrated English sculptor, whose death is announced by cable, was born at Exeter. He studied under Baily, and in 1843 gained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for an alto-relievo of "The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." He produced, among other works, "Satan Tempting Eve" and "Satan Vanquished," both of which were exhibited in the Exposition of 1851. "Eve Contemplating Death" was completed in 1853, and in 1862 he finished a colossal portrait statue of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland.

DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.

Don Alonzo Cushman, at one time a prominent merchant of this City, died yesterday morning at his residence on Ninth avenue, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was born at Coventry, Conn., Oct 1, 1792, and at the age of eighteen removed to this City. He was for many years President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and had been a Director in several insurance companies and in the Erie Railway Company. He was Alderman for the Sixteenth Ward from 1868 to 1870, and was, at different times in his life, a prominent member of Trinity congregation, a Director of the school of that church, and latterly a leading member of St. Peter's Church.

THE COAL MINE TROUBLES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 1.—The report in circulation in many portions of the coal region that the existing difficulty would be arranged to-day is untrue. The prospects are not good for a settlement by the 15th of May, as many persons anticipated. The miners are holding out as heretofore, and show no signs of yielding. The special policemen continue on duty, guarding the mining pumps and the branch railroads. They occasionally have trouble with the men, though there is nothing serious to report of late. It is stated that the miners in the Scranton and Wilkesbarre regions, who have long been working without interruption, will forward $100,000 next week for distribution among their brethren on a strike in this region.

FINANCES OF THE NEW DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 1.—The Dominion Auditor's report shows the total circulation and specie to be $10,826,105. Excess of specie, $236,066; value of goods imported into the Dominion during the month of March, exclusive of British Columbia, $9,109,585; duty collected, $13,574,381; value of goods exported during the same period, $1,892,610.

THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

In a letter to Gen. W. F. Bartlett, referring to his speech at the Lexington celebration, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee says: "Your words in reference to Federal soldiers are equally applicable to the Confederate soldiers, for they too 'have a prejudice in favor of peace,' and I fully agree with you that 'between the soldiers of the two great sections of our great country fraternal relations were established long ago,' and we feel that if such a felicitous companionship of sentiment could have found a resting-place in the hearts of other classes of people, the rehabilitation of the South would long since have been assured. Its speedy redemption from poverty and desolation would have followed, and once more, as in years ago, the North would have had the active co-operation of the South in working out a glorious destiny for the Republic."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Road to Ruin" is announced for nightly representation at Wallack's Theatre. This delightful play is admirably acted, the whole company finding in it congenial rôles, and its attractiveness appears likely to be as durable as the success of its revival was immediate. "The Road to Ruin" is to be given throughout this week, and will probably keep the boards until the season closes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

While regular nightly recitals of "The Big Bonanza" are promised at this house, several incidents of particular interest may be referred to as intended to occur during the coming fortnight. On Wednesday afternoon next Mr. James Lewis is to profit by a benefit matinée. If Mr. Lewis were not one of the most popular comedians of the period, the length and variety of his programme would surely bring an immense audience to the theatre. It is to comprise "The Big Bonanza," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," with Mr. Frank Mayo; acts from "L'Ombra," "Stradella," and "Martha," by Misses Hoffman and Randall, and Signori Tagliapietra and Benfratelli, and some amusing scenes by Messrs. Birch and Eackus. On Saturday afternoon "The Big Bonanza" may be witnessed, and "Giroflé-Girofla" will be given by Miss Mayr and Mr. Neuendorff's opera bouffe company. On the morning of Wednesday week, "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be performed with Mlle. Aimée and Robert Buchanan's comedy of "The Madcap Prince," will subsequently be rehearsed for the first time in this country. And in the afternoon of the following day, Miss Fanny Davenport will have a benefit representation. An animated fortnight opens Monday at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson, who has drawn very large audiences to Booth's Theatre since Monday, acts at that house throughout this week. "Amy Robsart" is to be the play until Friday, when Miss Neilson is to profit by the performance; "The Hunchback" and the "balcony scene" from "Romeo and Juliet," with Mr. H. J. Montague as *Romeo*, are to be given on this occasion. Saturday, there will be a matinée, and, in the evening entertainment, the lady will bid farewell, for a year at least, to the American public. Miss Neilson sails for Europe on May 13. On May 11 Miss Clara Morris begins an engagement at Booth's. She is first to appear in "Evadne," and is to have the co-operation of Mr. George Clarke.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" continue to attract overflowing audiences to the Union Square Theatre, and play-goers have already become so thoroughly *au fait* of the powerful interest of the drama and the impressiveness of the performance, that comment upon either subject would be quite superfluous. The programme will undoubtedly remain unchanged until Summer sets in.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mme. Ristori is to appear at this house throughout the present week, Mlle. Aimée and her merry associates departing to-day to delight Philadelphia. To-morrow evening, Mme. Ristori is to act in "Renée of France and the Huguenots," a drama in five acts and a prologue, written expressly for her by Signor Paolo Giacometti. The programme for the following nights may be found elsewhere. On the Monday following Mme. Ristori's farewell matinée on Saturday next, Mlle. Aimée enters upon an engagement for five evening representations, at the termination of which she sails for Europe.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Theatre Comique will to-morrow reproduce "Down Broadway; or, the Miniature Sixty ninth," one of Messrs. Harrigan and Hart's most successful sketches. The programme is, as usual, liberal and varied.... Mr. Sol. Smith Russell, and Miss Alice Harrison are to effect their *rentrée* at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow, and the début of a new songstress, Mlle. Inez Settani, is announced to occur there simultaneously.... Mr. George W. Thompson acts at the Bowery Theatre, this week, in "Yacup".... "Davy Crockett" was yesterday evening represented for the last time at the Park Theatre, and the house will now remain closed for a brief period. A Summer season, however, is in contemplation, and we understand that after the habitual recess, during which the auditorium of the theatre is to be refreshed, the place will be reopened under the lesseeship of Mr. Stuart and the directorship of Mr. Fulton.... Mr. Jerome Hopkins announces his "tenth regular Springtide festival of the Orpheon Free School Fund" for Monday evening next, at the Academy of Music. Mrs. Maud Giles, Signora Palomino, Mr. Ferdinand Carri and Señor Gonzales are to be the soloists, and the Orpheon Chorus and a full orchestra will assist. .... Mme. Blanche's troupe remains at Robinson Hall this week, and appears nightly and at a matinée on Saturday in a series of tableaux vivants.... A testimonial concert will be given to-morrow at De Garmo Hall to Master Orlando Heerwagen, a young violinist, in which Miss L. Morrison-Fiset and Mr. Fritsch are to take part.... The San Francisco Minstrels have spelling-matches every evening until further notice.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

A performance of amateurs is to be given next Tuesday evening in aid of the New-York Dispensary for Nervous Diseases. It was originally to have taken place at the Union League Theatre, but owing to the recent fire in that building a change of scene has been found necessary, and the entertainment will now be given at Bryant's Opera-house, Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue. Tickets may be obtained at the doors, and as the performances will be of unusual interest, and as the ladies and gentlemen who will take part in them are among the very best amateur players of the day, we hope that our readers will take care that the house is well filled. The charity itself is worthy of all the assistance which can possibly be extended to it.

THE STEAM-SHIP BESSEMER.

The Secretary of the Bessemer Saloon Steamboat Company has received from the Board of Trade a letter, dated April 13, informing the company, with reference to the recent trial trip of the Bessemer, that the vessel and her machinery have given every satisfaction, and that the Board of Trade will at once issue a passenger certificate for her. We are informed, adds the London *Times*, that the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company will, in all probability, arrange for special services during the Whitsuntide holidays, by which the public will be enabled to avail themselves of express trains daily on each side of the channel in combination with the special conveniences and comforts of the Bessemer herself. These special arrangements will be necessary because of the increased draft of water of the Bessemer consequent upon the weights which have been added to her saloon machinery, and other unusual equipments; but, as these extra weights merely affect the questions of speed and of convenience in entering Calais Harbor at certain states of the tide, they will not interfere with the extraordinary comfort provided for passengers in this ship. It is but fair to add that the speed of the ship, regardless of tide, at her present immersion was shown on the measured mile to be thirteen and three-quarter knots, or nearly sixteen miles per hour, with much less than her full power. A trip to Calais will be made, with the representatives of the press on board, before the Whitsuntide service for passengers is commenced. The course thus far taken by the Board of Trade, by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and by the Great Northern of France Company, in removing all unnecessary impediments from the way of this remarkable ship, has given great satisfaction to the Bessemer Company, and is worthy of all praise.

HOW HE RAISED AN ALARM.

The Utica *Herald* says that a thoughtless man on the top of the Ballou Block, in that city, Friday morning, hung a carpet over the fire-alarm telegraph wire, so that he could whip it more easily. Every time he struck the carpet the wire swung against the tin roofing of the building and "grounded" the circuit—just the same as if he had turned the keys in the signal boxes. He gave three blows at a time, and as this is the signal for the first district of the Third Ward, the firemen got out with their apparatus. This use of fire-alarms reminds of the trouble caused by farmers in the haying season along turnpike lines, by tying the wires closely together with hay-ropes so that they could drive under them easily with their loads. When remonstrated with they replied that they didn't think they were doing anything wrong, as they supposed the messages slid along through the inside of the wires!

CALIFORNIA JOTTINGS.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WEATHER, SENSATIONS, AND QUICKSILVER.

COLD WINDS AND GLOOMY WEATHER, WITH THE OPINION OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT THEREON — THE STEALING OF THE PICTURE OF THE "ELAINE," AND HOW SAN FRANCISCO GOT EXCITED ABOUT IT — QUICKSILVER — THE PECULIAR WAYS OF THE MEN WHO THOUGHT THEY CONTROLLED THE MARKET—THE PALACE HOTEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 15, 1875.

I have just had a cheerful conversation with the oldest inhabitant, a gay old boy of ninety Summers. He has not been here all that time, to be sure, but he assures me, nevertheless, that not within his memory (and he dates back a respectable number of years that you and I, dear reader, would not like to own up to,) has he ever known such cold, raw, disagreeable weather as we have had to endure during nearly the whole month of March and so far in April. It has not been quite as cold, of course, as you have it, but probably to us it has appeared so, and has been quite as disagreeable as your climate is to you. We have had no snow nor slush, but we have had cold winds, cold nights, and a little dash of frost, which don't do us much good, nor our grape-vines, nor our peach-blossoms, our orange buds, our rose-bushes; nor does it improve our tempers, or the color of our noses, as we sally forth at early morn, as is the universal custom here; for be it known, the average California business man works more hours, gets up earlier, works harder and later, than the same number of dray horses, known quadrupeds, or bipeds. This is a place where it is considered a sin to enjoy yourself, or to be seen enjoying yourself, and it all comes from the frowning down of any such rational idea by a few married men, who have somehow got the control of our morals as well as our purses. They can't see any fun in anything that costs money. They don't admit that the man who labors for it, and earns it, has any right to spend it; in fact, that no man has a moral right to spend money at all for any purpose. It is his duty to starve himself, go threadbare, deny himself every luxury, every recreation, and save his money—for what? *that* he cannot answer, but it is bred in him that money must not be spent for any such foolish purpose. Hold on to it, hoard it, keep it, live on the luxury of possessing it, and die without having had any benefit from it; and groan in anguish because you can't take it along. They all think they will be able to—going to devise some method—but not one of them has made the riffle yet. I would like to take a contract to spend two or three such fortunes, to release from durance vile the long-lost, long-hidden ducats; and I would not make a "blawsted" fool of myself either. I should go very slow, so as to hold out the longer. A fellow with a fortune can't afford to die; while a chap with none can hardly afford to live. To spend money and get its value is an accomplishment. Speaking of fortunes, I beseech your sympathies for a poor fellow whom I heard lamenting the other day his hard luck, saying, "Here I am, comparatively a poor man. What little I have I have toiled for these long years—at least twenty. Now, look at those fellows, Flood and O'Brien—in one year they have made twice the money I am worth," and he wiped away a tear. I had to shed a little one for five cents myself, for it was a case of real suffering. The poor fellow is not worth over $4,000,000, and he has toiled so hard for it, accumulating only $200,000 a year, and about half the time was undergoing the hardship of traveling in Europe. Things don't go exactly right in this world—a little rough occasionally.

A SENSATION.

At last we have had a sensation—a very creditable one too. Once upon a time (I begin this way because it is customary in all cases where romance or sentiment prevails) a gentleman, who shall be nameless, but who is often called Tiburcio Panote, Esq., a warm admirer of the fine arts and a gentleman of means and education, in a conversation with Toby Rosenthal, the artist, suggested as a subject for his brush the character of *Elaine* in Tennyson's beautiful poem of that name, and a conditional bargain was made. Rosenthal was to paint the picture for $1,000. Subsequently, when fairly under way, and seeing how much labor it would involve, he wrote Mr. Panote, saying that he could not paint the picture for that amount of money; whereupon Mr. Panote, who really cared very little for the picture, having ordered it more as encouragement to the painter, and for love of art, released him from the obligation, and Rosenthal finally sold the picture to a lady of this city for $3,000. It was exhibited in Boston, and of course Boston knows all about it. It came here and was advertised for exhibition for three days only. Of course there was a rush. Mr. Panote, who had never seen the picture, of course rather regretted that he had not given the price, for he found it a much more beautiful production than he anticipated. Well, on the morning of the third day of its exhibition the city was electrified by the report, soon confirmed, that the great picture of "Elaine" had been stolen from the gallery of Messrs. Snow & Way, where it was being exhibited. The gallery had been entered, and the picture cut neatly from the frame and carried off. There was great excitement. The Police were called in. Detectives were set at work. For three days their search was unavailing, but finally their efforts are crowned with success and the picture was found stored away in a thieves' den and the parties themselves arrested.

The picture was restored. The public went wild with delight, and of course rushed to see it. If the scheme had been devised as an advertising dodge it could not have been more satisfactory. The interest and curiosity to see it was intense, and the exhibitors reaped a rich harvest, the proceeds going to charitable objects, however.

The exhibition of the picture, its theft, restoration, and newspaper talk about it created a lively demand for Tennyson, and more people read the poem than ever before.

QUICKSILVER.

If you happen to own a quicksilver mine you are not as rich as you were, for the price of quicksilver has fallen fifty per cent., and that is considerable. The capitalists who clubbed together and contracted for all the product of the several important mines have come to grief in their calculations. They did not count on that old saying, demand creates supply, and were foolish enough to put the price enormously high, $1 60 per pound. Inasmuch as the demand is large, they have had a good thing the last two years; but the great profits of quicksilver mines set the prospectors at work, and resulted in discovering cinnabar veins in every direction, and from all parts of the State the news came of the discovery of more good veins, and soon the little mines began to send in a few flasks each, then a little more, and constantly increasing, until one day it was found that the demand was fully met. Just before the price fell under the pressure on the market, a hue and cry was raised that quicksilver was going to $2 per pound, and one of the largest mills actually contracted with the Quicksilver Company for a supply for a year at $1 50 per pound—ten days after the market rate was $1. To-day it is seventy-five cents, and will probably be lower.

The mine referred to consumes 400 pounds a day, which at that rate, there being 365 days in the year, amounts to over $100,000, a little error of judgment, to which the best and the wisest are liable. We can't most always tell what is the right thing to do, as the old lady remarked, if our foresights were only as good as our hindsights!

There is one good thing about it all, the honest miner generally is benefited, and I don't know but what our sympathies belong on that side. He is the one that has the hardest part of it, and does the heavy work for the least pay. I suppose Jay Gould's fight on Uncle Daniel had an assisting influence—a downward tendency. We don't sympathize with Daniel. I see that the *Herald* sneers at our bonanza fever, and ridicules the whole mining excitement as if it were a bubble. Perhaps it is; but as the Consolidated Virginia Mine, one of the prominent bubbles, is sending down the pure stuff at the rate of about $35,000 a day, or nearly $1,500 per hour, every hour and every day, it strikes me as a healthy style of bubble to own. The other mines are all doing well, all contributing something, running up the aggregate to about four millions a month. Let those laugh who win. The *Herald* probably would not object to a few shares itself. There is nothing like masticating the bgaments to get a proper opinion of the plum-duff.

Later.—I was interrupted and did not finish my letter, and an interval of two days has elapsed, and, do you know, I have had to call in that miserable old wretch, "the oldest" again, and what does the wretched old fellow assure me? That never within his memory (refreshed by two good horns of old rye) has he known two such hot days in California. The aged rascal swears to it, and that, too, just as I was railing out against the cold weather. Well, its hot enough to-day to make up; an unusual thing for San Francisco. I am sitting without my coat, and am envying the only truly free and sensible people where comfort takes precedence—the South Sea Islanders—who have no nonsense about them, nor anything else of a hot day.

PALACE HOTEL.

I have not said anything about the Palace Hotel recently, but nevertheless it has not been standing still; at least the proprietors have not. It rapidly approaches completion, and visitors to our coast will have an opportunity before the Summer is over of "putting up," or be put up, at the largest hotel in any city of the world. How high they will be put up depends upon the amount they are able to put down, for charges will be in an inverse ratio, the lowest be highest and the highest accommodations the lowest in the bill. If one were to judge by the fagged-out and wild look, showing blood in his eye, of Warren Leland, the first comers will be gobbled up, consumed, breakfasted upon, annihilated. They might as well bid good-bye to their friends, for it has been "pay out" so long, so steadily, so nuchly, that the charge of the Light Brigade will fade from memory in comparison with this one of the heavy, although Warren assures me that this is entirely an error on my part; that for the first six months visitors won't be charged anything—all free, champagne thrown in, and tears will be shed at their departure.

PODGERS.

SIGNOR SALVINI AND THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Under the title of "The Players at the Play," the London *Daily News* of April 20 prints the following article:

The requisition of nearly 400 actors and actresses appealing to Signor Salvini to give a performance of "Othello" at such an hour of the day that it would be possible for them to be present without neglect of professional engagements, was no idle compliment. It was received by the distinguished actor in simple but grateful words; and it is understood that he not only hastened to comply with their request, but politely insisted on his English professional comrades being regarded on this occasion as his guests. Two o'clock yesterday was the appointed hour, but long before that time the aspect of the entrance to Drury Lane Theatre betokened the expectation of something unusual. Little groups of loiterers had gradually formed into a considerable crowd upon the pavement and around the portico, and as "the ladies and gentlemen of the London stage," some on foot and some in vehicles, arrived from time to time a faint murmur signalized the recognition of some face more familiar behind the footlights than in broad daylight. Theatrical entertainments are not necessarily dependent on the weather; but it was nevertheless a subject of congratulation that the sun was shining on the occasion more brilliantly than it has hitherto shone on any day this Spring. General cheerfulness was observable among the groups in all the lobbies. There were, it is true, occasional disturbances arising from the angry remonstrances of outsiders who could not be got to understand that even the accommodation of Drury Lane Theatre has its limits, and that when all seats are disposed of it is impossible to make any more. The players, however, had been previously well provided for; nor was this in any way an exclusively professional gathering. From the most fashionable of London theatres down to the humblest house in the suburbs representatives had been invited, and, what was more, they had availed themselves of their privilege. In the broad passages on the ample staircases of Drury Lane yesterday might be seen many a face wherein the experienced eye could trace clearly indications of histrionic pursuits without, perhaps, being able to say exactly who the gentleman or lady was. On the other hand, the more distinguished members of the profession seemed to be also present with scarcely one exception.

In the interior, the aspect of the theatre shortly before the rising of the curtain presented many characteristics which were noteworthy. It is not often, perhaps, that an audience comprises so many persons known to each other; and it is equally rare that tokens of recognition are heard on all hands. Everybody at Drury Lane yesterday, in fact, seemed to be acquainted with everybody else; and animated conversation may be said to have run from box to box and from stall to stall. No less remarkable was the almost universal tendency on the part of the stalls to scan the boxes with opera glasses and vice versa. There were performers of distinguished merit but of retiring habits, who shrank within the shade of a low box; and these, however, they were quickly detected—as evidenced by the audible utterance of their names here and there. While the sweeping examination was in progress no less general cross-fire of observation was going on in the upper boxes, the amphitheatre, and even in the galleries, all portions of which parts of the house seemed to be crowded to their utmost capacity. To mention the names of these would, as we have already hinted, be almost to give a list of the various companies now performing in London. The dramatic authors were also largely represented. In the stalls sat the author of *Adam Bede* and some other literary celebrities; but, on the whole, yesterday will be remembered as the day when all the English players were to be seen at the play, enjoying for once the kind of amusement which at other times they work so hard to provide.

To say that the vast assemblage who came to see *Othello* yesterday were profoundly attentive to the play in those earlier stages wherein *Othello* himself is not yet seen would be to forfeit our claim to be regarded as truthful chroniclers; not that the minor actors were denied their just recognition; more than once, for example, the actress who represented "the gentle lady married to the Moor" received hearty and deserved applause. But the spectators had come to see Salvini, and the first appearance of his famous actor in the flowing white robes and ample turban was the signal for such a greeting as is rarely heard within the walls of an English theatre. The dignified acknowledgment of the actor—confined to an inclination of the head until the chin almost touched the breast, seemed scarcely to detract from the illusion of the scene; and as the applause, again and again renewed, at last died away, the fine impressive countenance and majestic bearing of the actor indicated how he had already become abstracted from the exciting scene before the curtain, and had become the central figure in the ideal world of the poet's imagination. The remarkable moderation of the performer in all the earlier scenes; the tendency of the actor to trust for effect in so great a degree to the play of feature which he has so wondrously at command was again observable, and every movement was followed by the spectators with eager attention. As before, however, it was not until the slow approaches of jealousy and suspicion began to be marked with all the subtlety and power that Signor Salvini is able to throw into the impersonation that the audience became strongly moved. From that time forward, however, the enthusiasm was maintained at its highest point. Between the acts Signor Salvini was compelled more than once to present himself three times in succession, first leading on the lady who represents *Desdemona*, and then alone; while the house rang with prolonged plaudits, and the spectators, rising to their feet in all parts, added force to the demonstration by the waving of handkerchiefs and hats. Among the observable incidents of the occasion was the throwing by some person of a wreath of abnormal dimensions on to the stage, where it was at once taken up; and perhaps no incident evidenced more strongly the actor's habitual dignity and self-possession than his ability to appear at ease under that trying incident. Possibly the fact that a lady in a box was seized with a fit of hysterical shrieking while the Moor was dragging his terrified victim into the fatal alcove will be regarded in different lights by those who charge the actor with painful realism, and those who are more inclined to feel the intensity and sincerity of his pictures of furious rage and cruel determination. Opinions were, perhaps, even more divided with regard to the incident of the suicide; and the hurried delivery of that fine speech ending with the terrible illustration of the fate of the "malignant and turbaned Turk." But criticism on yesterday's performance would be out of place. We have already pointed out what we regard as the most prominent characteristics of this magnificent impersonation; and have now only to record the powerful sway over the imagination of the spectators which characterized all the later scenes of the play in which the Moor is engaged; and the final demonstration of hearty good-will, given as it were with one voice, which brought this interesting occasion to a close.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THIRTY STORES AND DWELLINGS DESTROYED IN MONTPELIER, VT.—ESTIMATED LOSS UPWARD OF $100,000.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 1.—At 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Bruce's Block, on Main street, which raged for four hours, destroying about thirty stores and dwellings. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and threatened the main business portion of the town with destruction, but the wind changed and drove the flames among the dwelling-houses. The fire burned both sides of the street for nearly one-fourth of a mile. The losses, so far as can be learned at this time, are: J. Bruce, harness shop; W. A. Bontell, millinery; J. Q. Adams, livery stable; Putnam & Marvin, crockery; N. P. Brooks, hardware; D. K. Bennett, gun shop; Barrows & Peck, stoves and hardware; Cobb & Cummings, marble shop; C. W. Salms, harness shop; George M. Scribner, tin shop; Hyde & Foster, iron and flour; Thomas Wood, William Lewis, Mrs. T. Cross, Mrs. R. W. Hyde, Mrs. Bradley Clark, Zenas Wood, George Hubbard, and Carlos Smith, dwelling houses. Besides these there were four or five other dwellings burned. Furniture and merchandise are scattered about the fields, and many families are left homeless. The fire companies from Barre and Northfield responded to a call for aid. The Fire Department worked exceedingly well, as the burned faces and clothing of the men testified. The loss will be $150,000. The cause of the fire is not known, but is attributed to a defective furnace.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE BY WAY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 1.—Another account of the Montpelier fire says: A very destructive fire broke out about midnight, which before 4 o'clock this morning laid in ashes some twenty stores and dwellings, including all but three near the junction of State and Main streets, extending on both sides southerly to the track and depot of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad, and also including five dwelling-houses on Barre street, running at right angles with Main street, the district lying south of and adjacent to the late fire. The fire was discovered in a wooden building in the rear of Jefferson Bruce's brick house and store, on Main street, connecting that and a large livery stable owned by T. J. Hubbard, and occupied by John Q. Adams, and was doubtless the work of an incendiary. Fifteen horses were got out of the stable alive. The wind at the time being brisk from the west, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped the whole of South Main street on both sides, and the western end of Barre street. The force-pump of the Montpelier car-shop saved the Wells River Depot and the Arch Bridge, while the firemen worked nobly to prevent the flames from extending northward. Engines were sent for and arrived from Barre and Northfield about 3 o'clock, when the fire had nearly spent itself. The loss is variously estimated, $100,000 being the lowest figure, two-thirds of which is probably insured.

The following is a list of the sufferers: Adams' livery stable, loss $4,000, insured; J. Bruce's dwelling and W. A. Boutell's millinery store; the latter loses $6,000 in goods, insured for $1,400 in the Citizen's of Newark, N. J.; James G. French's three-story wooden block, containing two stores, occupied by Putnam & Marvin and N. P. Brooks; D. K. Bennett's gun-smith shop, N. C. Bacon's block, a store occupied by him and another, and by Barrows & Peck, hardware and general merchandise. Cobb & Cummings, a large marble manufactory, sustain a heavy loss; Ebenezer Scribner's block and stores, occupied by his son, and as a dwelling-house, also all the sheds, barns, &c., in the rear of these buildings. On the east side of Main street the loss is as follows: Mrs. Marsh's dwelling-house; Thomas Wood's dwelling-house; William C. Lewis, house and blacksmith shop; Mrs. Timothy Cross, store and dwelling, loss $1,500, insured; Mrs. C. B. Wilson's three-story wooden block, occupied by Hyde & Foster, flour, &c., who lose $6,000, fully insured; Murray's two-story wooden dwelling and all the outbuildings. On the north side of Barre street were destroyed Mrs. Hyde's residence and buildings in the rear, and a large brick house owned by James R. Landon, and occupied by H. B. Woodward, where the fire terminated on that side. On the south side of Barre street were Mrs. Bradley Clark's dwelling-house, and a tenement-house in the rear. The house was occupied by Moses Morey and C. L. Smith's house and barn. The flames were fortunately stayed at this point, and prevented from burning many valuable residences on Barre street. The people worked hard with buckets and wet blankets.

A FREIGHT CAR BURNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 1.—A car laden with seventy-five bales of printing cloth, consigned to Garner & Co., New-Hamburg, from Cohoes, was destroyed by fire at this depot this morning. The loss amounts to $8,500. It is supposed that the car caught fire from locomotive sparks.

PAPER MILL BURNED—LOSS, $65,000.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 1.—The paper mill, barns, and office of John McLean, at Factoryville, two miles from Ballston, N. Y., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is from $65,000 to $70,000; insurance, $32,000.

A CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 1.—The First Congregational Church, the finest in this city, was burned this morning. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $35,000. The fire resulted from a defective flue.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of the four-story brick building, No. 20 Jay street, occupied by Martin Y. Bunn, wholesale grocer, causing $3,500 damage to stock and building.

A fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in one of the sheds in Broadway Park, Brooklyn, during which a number of wooden hobby horses, valued at $2,200, were destroyed.

A fire occurred last evening on the first floor of No. 1,409 Broadway, occupied by C. Bourque as a dyeing establishment, caused by a leaking gas-pipe. Damage, $100.

Bernard Howard's house, on Stoney road, Paterson, N. J., was destroyed by fire Friday night, entailing a loss of $1,000.

AN ACTOR FALLS DEAD IN HIS DRESSING ROOM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 1.—Lotta and troupe played at the Opera-house last night and to-night. To-night "Little Nell" was performed, and toward the close of the first act, J. J. Prior, who sustained the part of *Grandfather Trent*, fell dead in his dressing-room. He was affected with heart disease. Lotta and the other performers were immediately informed of the occurrence, but no interference was caused in the performance, and the audience sat in their seats until the end unconscious of the death performance behind the scenes. Deceased was fifty-five years of age, and lived in New-York, where he leaves a wife and two children. The body will be sent East on Sunday.

THE NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The board for the examination of naval officers for promotion, of which Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson is President, has been in session the entire week. A large number of officers have been recommended for promotion to the next higher grade, among them being Lieut. Commanders John W. Philip, Charles L. Huntington, and Alfred Hopkins; Masters Francis H. Delano, Charles F. Norton, and Charles A. Bradbury, and Ensigns Martial C. Dimock and Jacob J. Hunker.

FIGHTING INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., May 1.—The following dispatch has been received by Gen. Ruggles from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming: "A small party of Indians stole stock on the Big Papoogie, and were followed by citizens and a fight ensued. Two men were wounded and three Indians killed. No stock was recaptured."

The operator at Julesburg, Cal., reports that seventy-five Indians crossed the South Platte this morning twenty-five miles west of Julesburg, going north.

ALBANY.

SATURDAY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

A BUSY DAY—PROSPECTS OF NEW-YORK LEGISLATION—A BLOCK ON THE CONTROLLER'S BILLS—THE MAYOR'S CONSISTENCY—THE SUPPLY BILL.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 1, 1875.

To-day's session of the Senate, as is usually the case on a Saturday, was destitute of any general interest, for the reason that attendance of Senators was very small, and that the bills considered were only those of a character so unimportant and confined in their application as to prevent their being taken up during the busy part of the week. Thus it is that the Saturday sessions are very useful in clearing the files of local bills, which often wait six or eight weeks before being ordered to a third reading, and might otherwise never become laws at all. The most noticeable feature of to-day's session was the presentation of a resolution passed by the Common Council of New-York City respecting the series of bills introduced by Senator Booth, and which have already passed the Senate. After specifying the bills the resolution reads thus:

Whereas, Some of the results of the passage of said bills would be to prevent necessary improvements, to strip the Common Council of the most important of its few remaining powers, to impede the administration of justice, to prevent the necessary repairs to sewers and the proper distribution of Croton water, thereby endangering the public health, and to unnecessarily increase the already excessive powers of the Controller; and

Whereas, It has long been the acknowledged right and duty of the Common Council, as the direct representatives of the people, to speak to the Legislature in their behalf; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Common Council of the City of New-York, in the name of the people thereof, do most solemnly protest against the passage of any and all of the bills above referred to, because calculated to seriously injure the best interests of the City, and retard its growth and prosperity.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that the bills referred to, being intended simply to prevent all unauthorized increase of the City debt, are really designed in the interests of economy and good government. This fact ought perhaps to sufficiently account for the protest now so solemnly, and even pathetically, uttered against them, as otherwise it is difficult to see what purpose the resolutions were expected to serve, for the bills are notoriously dead. Having passed the Senate, they were referred to the Assembly Committee on Cities, were again referred to a sub-committee consisting of New-York City members, and will now never again be heard of except in Municipal history. The Mayor's position in the controversy is most remarkable. The object of every one of these bills was especially approved by him in his Message. Now he approves these resolutions, and it is probable that his Message will be ordered to be printed by the Senate, along with the resolutions, in order that the two documents may be placed in sufficiently close conjunction to insure accurate comparison.

THE STREET-CLEANING BILLS.

But this is not the Mayor's only inconsistency. There are now before the Legislature two Street-cleaning bills, the "Tim" Campbell bill, providing for a street-cleaning department, and the Booth-Hess bill, allowing the streets to be cleaned by contract. Openly the Mayor is favoring Campbell's bill, really he is pushing the other one. It makes very little difference, however, which he supports, for as long as both bills are in existence neither of them can become a law. One will certainly be stopped in the Assembly, and the other in the Senate, unless some compromise can be arrived at. Of this latter course there are rumors here, it being said that a friend of John Morrissey, who is now blocking the path of the Hess bill, is to be supplied with a place, and the measure allowed to pass the Assembly. Allied to the Street-cleaning bills are those for repaving the streets, of which two or three have passed the Assembly and been referred to the Senate Committee on Cities, which has recommitted them to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Booth and Fox, for the purpose of reporting a single bill, which will embrace the whole subject. It is so late in the session, however, that a report is not expected.

A NEW GENERAL POOR LAW.

A bill of considerable importance was introduced to-day by Senator Wood. Though different in detail, it is similar in intent to the bill introduced by Mr. Campbell, its object being to provide a means by which local authorities can avail themselves of the agency of private corporations in supporting their poor, without violating that section of the amended Constitution (the eleventh of the eighth article) which forbids counties, cities, towns, or villages to give or loan any money or credit to any association or corporation, except for public purposes. The chief point of difference between this bill and the Campbell bill, which has passed both houses after being so amended as to apply only to New-York, Erie, and King's Counties, is that it allows the public authorities to designate the poor for whose support the private corporation is to be recompensed, and also provides for a very careful system of recording the personal history of these recipients of public charity. For statistical purposes the latter provision is very much needed. The bill was originally intended as a substitute for the Campbell bill, but not being completed until it was too late for that purpose, it is now introduced, not with any intent of pressing it at the present session, but for the purpose of calling the attention of the Legislature to it.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The annual contest over the Supply bill will begin with its report by the Senate Committee on Finance on Monday evening next. This year the principal struggle will be over the clauses relating to the Elmira Reformatory and the New Capitol. The Assembly seems determined that those buildings shall be completed under the old system of Commissioners and day work, by which it cost $500,000 to lay a portion of the foundations of the Reformatory, and as large a sum to build the first story of the Capitol as the whole building was estimated to cost. The Senate, on the other hand, is determined that the work shall be done by contract under a superintending builder. If the contest should really become serious over the New Capitol Commission, it may be considered certain that it will be proposed to substitute for the old commission of six non-resident Commissioners a commission consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Controller. It is urged in favor of this plan that as the duties of the State officers named keep them a great deal in Albany, the Capitol would have the benefit of as close and continued supervision as if they were actually resident in this city, and yet that their interests would not incline them to indulge in extravagant municipal ornamentation at the expense of the State. Meanwhile, the date of *sine die* adjournment recedes June-ward.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Tilden has signed the following entitled bills:

An act relative to the care and education of deaf mutes; an act to prevent the mutilation of shade and ornamental trees; an act to amend chapter 80 of the laws of 1870, entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment of the Militia, for the organization of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for the public defense, and entitled the 'Military Code;'" an act creating the office of Inspector of Public Works; an act to regulate the sale of baled hay and straw in the City of New-York; an act to prohibit throwing ashes, cinders, refuse, or garbage into the waters of Long Island Sound, and into the bays and harbors opening into the same; an act to authorize the establishment of a female department to the Western House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY IN BOSTON.

HE WILL ASSIST AT THE INSTALLATION OF BISHOP WILLIAMS AS ARCHBISHOP OF THE PROVINCE—PREPARATIONS AT THE CATHEDRAL — SEATS PROVIDED FOR 2,000 PERSONS—STANDING ROOM FOR 1,000 OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 1.—Cardinal McCloskey arrived here from New-York at 5:40 P. M. to-day. He was accompanied by the Papal Envoy, was met by the Foster Cadets of Boston College, and escorted to the residence of the Bishop. The party will remain there to-night, and to-morrow will assist at the installation of Bishop Williams as Archbishop of the Province. After services there will be dinner at the Bishop's residence, and then a solemn vespers. In the evening there will be a reception to distinguished visitors at the residence of Mrs. Dwight in this city. At noon, Monday, there will be a banquet in the basement of the Cathedral, at which addresses will be presented to his Eminence the Cardinal, the Papal Allegate, Archbishop Williams, and the Bishop elect of Portland, Rev. James A. Healy, D. D. In the evening a reception will be given in the hall of Boston College by the Catholic Union, and subsequently the party will be entertained by the Rev. President of the college.

Preparations have been made at the Cathedral for the immense gathering which may be expected to-morrow morning. Seats have been provided in the Cathedral for 2,000 persons, and besides there will be standing room for 1,000 others. Five hundred seats will be reserved for invited guests. The members of the Montgomery Light Guard, in citizens' dress, will act as ushers inside the Cathedral, and order will be enforced outside by a detail of 100 Policemen. The invited guests will enter the Cathedral by the Union Park street door. The newly-established Metropolitan See will consist of the Dioceses of Boston, Hartford, Burlington, Portland, Springfield, and Providence. The new province will include 447 clergy, 427 churches, 107 chapels, 217 clerical students, 3 male academies, 32 female academies, 2 colleges, 90 partial or free schools, with a scholarship of 2,100; 12 young men's literary institutions, 4 hospitals, 13 convents, and 12 orphan asylums, with 950 inmates. There are also thirty-nine churches in process of erection. In all the dioceses mentioned the Roman Catholic population is estimated at 863,000, or almost one-fifth of the population of 4,500,000.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A DECREASE OF OVER TWO MILLIONS DURING THE PAST MONTH.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,132,177,050 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	580,652,750 00
Principal	$1,712,829,800 00
Interest	35,231,904 05

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	144,740 00

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Principal	$19,559,140 26
Interest	232,379 54

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$378,123,492 50
Certificates of deposit	47,865,000 00
Fractional currency	43,809,565 71
Coin certificates	22,403,300 00
Principal	$492,201,358 21
Unclaimed interest	19,154 84

Total Debt.

Principal	$2,239,268,298 47
Interest	35,628,178 43
Total	$2,274,896,476 90

Cash in the Treasury.

Coin	$94,625,669 23
Currency	1,096,375 76
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	47,865,000 00
Total	$143,587,044 99

Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.

May 1, 1875	$2,131,309,431 91
April 1, 1875	2,132,634,778 54
Decrease of debt during past month	$2,327,346 63
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874	$11,778,809 25

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470 24
Interest paid by the United States	26,264,102 34
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,945,643 54
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,318,458 80

NAVIGATION ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 1.—The steamer Brilliant, of the Northern Transportation Line, left here for Canada to-night with a large tow of light boats, the first of the season. The Champlain Transportation Company's steamer Adirondack arrived here from Ticonderoga this evening, and will commence her regular trips on Monday next.

A BOY SHOT BY A BOY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 1.—Thomas Dorsey, of Verplanck's Point, aged fifteen years, shot a boy named Mahan, aged seven years, at that place yesterday, and the latter lies in a critical condition. Dorsey has been arrested. There are conflicting reports as to the cause of the shooting.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

OMAHA, Neb., May 1.—Lieut. Col. A. J. Dodge has been appointed to command the escort to Mr. Janney into the Black Hills. The expedition leaves Fort Laramie on the 15th inst.

SALES IN THE OSHKOSH FIRE.

(By Telegraph.)

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 30, 1875.—Hon. Gabriel Bruck, S. M. Hay & Bro., and R. L. Bigger have recovered their safes from the ruins, and found the contents in excellent order. These safes are all of the Herring patent.

A HINT TO THE WORKING MAN.—A man with a family, however poor he may be, owes it to his wife to save her health and strength in every way possible. He has no right to allow the mother of his children to wear her life out toiling with her needle to clothe her family. His duty is to buy the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—the best machine for family sewing and manufacturing purposes ever invented—and he can buy one for $50. More than this, he can buy the WILSON MACHINE upon terms which enable him to pay for it in small monthly installments that he can spare out of his wages without feeling the drain. He will get, thereby, a machine capable of doing every variety of family work in the most beautiful manner; a machine that even a child can operate, and which will prove a permanent family blessing. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth st., Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark av., Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth av., and at Macy's, New-York. This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

Don't be bothered with badly-fitting collars, but wear the ELMWOOD. Every one you put on fits right and looks well.—*Exchange.*

DRESS COATS for Balls, Weddings, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best City tailors, at half value. Men's and Boys' CLOTHING at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome street, between Crosby and Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S CLEANING and DYEING; Immense success; elegance, beauty, and finish of goods cleaned by his "dry method." Send by express or otherwise. Principal store, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branch No. 630 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, on consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. Consultation free. March 17, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY'S PATENT RUPTURE BELTS AND BAND TRUSSES, No. 744 Broadway, New-York, by far the best in use.—*Advertisement.*

Not to Eat With

merely were teeth given us. Providence intended them to add to personal comeliness, and they will do so if we brush them with SOZODONT, and thereby keep them white and sound.

Lord's Cleaning and Dyeing; Immense Success; elegance, beauty, and finish of goods cleaned by his "dry method." Send by express or otherwise. Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branch, No. 630 Broadway.

Dutchers' Dead-shot for Bed-bugs. The old reliable article. Try it and sleep in peace. Sold by all druggists.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st. No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Paper, Monograms.

A large proportion of the female sex suffer from peculiar diseases, which the PERUVIAN SYRUP will cure.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Ask your dentist about them.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 1041 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

GOODRICH—JACKSON.—On Thursday evening, April 29, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev Howard Crosby, D. D., MILAN B. GOODRICH, of Cairo, Ill., to ANNA JACKSON, daughter of John Jackson, of this City.

MINER—WAY.—On Thursday, April 29, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., EDWIN MINER, M. D., of Brooklyn, to LUCY G. WAY, of this City.

STOW—QUACKENBOSS.—At New-Haven, April 29, by Rev. Mr. Lobdell, GEORGE W. STOW to ADA L. QUACKENBOSS, daughter of the late David Deane, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 30, after a painful illness, LETSON, only child of James H. and Debbie Letson Brady, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 110 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Red Bank, N. J., Monday.

BROWN.—On Friday, SIDNEY G. BROWN, only child of Samuel and Emma E. Brown, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Lexington av., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 3, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, April 30, NELLIE MORRIS, youngest daughter of the late Charles Burroughs, of Trenton, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., Monday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLICK.—At his country residence, Lawn View, Flushing, Long Island, April 30, Hon. OLIVER CHARLICK.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. A special train will leave the Long Island Railroad Depot, Hunter's Point, at 2:45 o'clock, on the arrival of which carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to his late residence.

CONWAY.—On Wednesday, April 28, at 6:30 P. M., SARAH G. CONWAY, aged 41 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

The relatives

DRY GOODS.

LINENS

AND

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

7-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, 65c. per yard.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, 80c., 90c., $1.
8-4 BARNSLEY DAMASK at $1 25.
5-8 WHITE NAPKINS, 90c. per dozen.
4-4 WHITE NAPKINS, $3 per dozen.
TEA DOILIES at $1 25, $1 75, and $2.
FRUIT DOILIES at $2 per dozen.
80-inch, 90-inch, and 100-inch Good Linen Sheetings at 70c., 95c., and $1 05.
Extra Heavy Pillow Linen, 40 inches wide, at 72c. per yard.
Good Family Linen at 30c. per yard.
Extra Strong Linen at 50c. per yard.
Huck Towels at $1 50 per dozen.
Huck Towels, Damask Border, $3 per dozen.
11-4 SUMMER QUILTS, from $1 each.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, from $2 50 each.
LACE TIDIES, from 10c. each.
LINEN LAP ROBES, from $3 75 each.

Also,

French, German, Scotch, and Irish Linen Tablecloths, of all qualities, with Napkins to match, at very low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY & 20TH ST., N. Y.

OPENING DAY

AT

DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,

CORNER FORSYTH ST., NEW-YORK.

The Greatest Display of

NOVELTIES

Ever seen on the East Side, of

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies' Undergarments,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hosiery, Parasols, Kid Gloves, and General Housekeeping Dry Goods,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

The various departments will comprise the following: Full lines of DRESS GOODS, all grades, of French, American, German, and English manufacture, where all the talent of the different manufacturers may be compared without any difficulty.

Full lines of SILKS, fabrics of all nations, fashionable and desirable colors. STRIPED and FANCY SILKS in great variety.

Full lines of BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, LACE SHAWLS. Also, a beautiful line of real LLAMA LACE JACKETS and SCARFS of our own importion.

Great Novelties in our SUIT and CLOAK DEPARTMENT, all of our own manufacture.

This department contains the most choice Garments ever exhibited, unsurpassable in beauty, elegance, and for cheapness.

Our new departments comprise:

Full lines of LADIES' UNDERWEAR of every description.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HOSIERY,

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

KID GLOVES,

Of celebrated makers, and every pair warranted.

BEST FITTING CORSETS,

PARASOLS AND

SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.,

All at popular prices.

A call to this great opening is respectfully solicited.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.,

Corner Forsyth st.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

G. BUNOUT, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris, has removed his business from No. 1,235 to No. 1,278 Broadway, first floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—AN excellent English basement house, four-story, brown-stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale. There are five bedrooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining rooms, laundry and kitchen, bath, &c. The house is 17x80 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. It is situated between the two splendid up-town hotels—the Windsor and the Buckingham, and is therefore a most eligible site for a doctor. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. Apply to

Messrs. LUDLOW & CO., Pine st.

EXCHANGE.—PERSONS OWNING TRACTS OF land convenient to depots within short distance from the City, unimproved and yielding but little income, can exchange for valuable villa residences and other productive property. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at real estate head-quarters of BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—AN ENTIRE BLOCK of 51 choice lots, with good frontage, on Southern Boulevard; high ground; graded streets; lots on grade; fine view of the water; only ten minutes walk from 3d av. iron bridge. For sale upon easy terms.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE—By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, situated on 3d av., east side, 123d feet south of 108th st., at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, May 3, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!

New complete list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE IN 22D st.—Four-story, brown-stone; 30 feet wide; fine order; will be sold at great sacrifice, and on very easy terms. OGDEN & CLARK,

Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 20 East 47th st.; size 20x80x100.5; it is a leasehold. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—FOR sale, the well-known livery stables of Thomas Norris, size 48x140. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST class full-sized four-story English-basement house, No. 21 West 19th st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house, located on 20th st., between 5th and 6th avs. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable; warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO.,

3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR RENT—THE FOUR-story brick buildings corner West and Desbrosses sts. Apply at No. 268 West st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDings; best location on West st. Apply on premises, No. 268 West st.

DRY GOODS.

HAMBURGS.

1,700 pieces at 10c. per yard, worth.....15c.
1,500 pieces at 15c. per yard, worth.....20c.
1,200 pieces at 20c. per yard, worth.....25c.
1,000 pieces at 25c. per yard, worth.....40c.
1,000 pieces at 50c. per yard, worth.....75c.
800 pieces at 75c. per yard, worth..... $1

For the convenience of customers lines of these goods are arranged on table in Second Section, First Floor.

Also,

Nottingham Lace Curtains.....$1 50 per pair
Guipure Lace Curtains..... 5 50 per pair
Tambour Lace Curtains..... 5 00 per pair

Special attention given to making FURNITURE SLIP COVERS. Fit guaranteed and material to select from at all prices, from 25c. to $1 25 per yard.

WINDOW SHADES and LAMBREQUINS made to order and carefully put up.

TABLE and PIANO COVERS in great variety. TABLE COVERS from $2 75. PIANO COVERS from $6.

SHAWLS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

White Shetland Shawls, from.....$1 00
Ottoman and Fancy Shawls, from..... 1 00
Striped Challé Shawls, from..... 2 00
White Grenadine Shawls, from..... 2 00
Fancy Berlin Shawls, from..... 2 00
Black Cashmere Shawls, from..... 2 50
Black Embroidered Shawls, from..... 5 00
Broche (square) Shawls, from..... 6 50
Camel's-hair (imitation) Shawls, from.....15 00

Three cases real India Camel's-hair Shawls, at very much below usual prices.

On second floor, head of staircase.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

MACY'S.

MACY'S	First Prize Premium	SHOES
MACY'S		SHOES
MACY'S		SHOES
MACY'S		SHOES
MACY'S		SHOES
MACY'S		SHOES
MACY'S	Perfect fit. Every Pair Warranted.	SHOES
MACY'S	None Genuine without the stamp	SHOES
MACY'S	of the Manufacturers,	SHOES
MACY'S	J. C. BENNETT & BARNARD.	SHOES
MACY'S	Ladies', Misses', and Children's	SHOES
MACY'S	Shoes at Popular Prices at last.	SHOES

SHOES.

MACY'S

Grand Central Establishment.

PARASOLS	All goods at POPULAR	STRAW GOODS
UMBRELLAS	PRICES.	FLOWERS
URBRELLAS	Opening this week, 100 packa-	FLOWERS
SHADES	ges of French Fancy Ware,	FEATHERS
HOSIERY	Gilt Mounted China Goods,	RIBBONS
EMBROIDERIES	Majolica, Parian, and	TIES
LACES	Fancy Chins of Minturn's,	SASHES
HANDKERCHIEFS	Copeland's and	PERFUMES
BUSTLES	Wedgewood's best manufacture.	JEWELRY
RUFFLINGS	The prices are astonishingly low.	FANS
COLLARS	Our lines of Chairs, Bas-	OPERA-GLASSES
CUFFS	kets, Tubs, Pails, Tin, Iron, Glass,	STATIONERY
WHITE GOODS	and Wooden Ware, and House-	BOOKS
LINENS	keeping and House-furnish-	CONFECTIONARY
FLANNELS	ing Goods, are unusually com-	PRESERVES
TRIMMINGS	plete and cheap, to meet the	PICKLES
NOTIONS	requirements of the season.	GROCERIES
WORSTEDS	Our Gents', Ladies', and Chil-	SILVER
KID GLOVES	dren's Furnishing Goods, in-	HARDWARE
LISLE GLOVES	cluding Lace Shawls, Sacks,	CUTLERY
SILK GLOVES	Kid Gloves, Milinery Goods, and	CAGES
BRUSHES	Cotton Underclothing Depart-	CANARIES
BRUSHES	ments, are replenished in every	CANARIES
COMBS	detail, and well worthy a careful	BIRDSEED
COMBS	inspection.	BIRDSEED

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. and 6TH AV.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hothouses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT DOBB'S FERRY, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk south of the depot, a gentleman's residence; first-class brick house; all modern improvements; suitable for Winter as well as a Summer residence; wide piazzas front and rear; six acres of beautiful land running from Broadway to the river, with a large frontage on the same; splendid shade; fruit, shrubbery, and ornamental trees in abundance; fine garden, with all kinds of small fruits, and elegant lawn; large carriage and carriage-house; main spring-water supplies the house and stable; natural flow. The location and neighborhood are unsurpassed. This place is offered at a great bargain on easy terms, with immediate possession. Photograph, permits, and fuller particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A country seat of twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park road, one mile north of Main st., in the city of Poughkeepsie; the house is new, built of brick, spacious, and richly finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, with bath rooms, &c.; tenant house, and extensive stabling; the grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and from one plate-glass window in the rear of the "Hall" a view for more than forty miles up the river may be obtained. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A MOST DESIRable suburban residence on the banks of the Passaic River, opposite the City of Belleville, with three or more acres. The house contains fifteen rooms, with modern improvements; water throughout from springs on the place. The situation is a delightful one, having a beautiful river and mountain view; within fifteen minutes' walk of two railroads and horse-cars to Newark; time to New-York, thirty-five minutes. Address Key Box No. 34, Newark, N. J.

200 TO 600 ACRES WANTED.—MUST BE in New-York or Westchester County, and within fifteen miles of New-York City.

None but principals, with full power to sell, need answer.

An immediate interview desired.

Address F. S. I., Union Square Hotel, New-York.

A PARTY OWNING A VERY VALUABLE and well-known mineral spring property in this State, free and clear, would like to exchange the same for a comfortable and commodious dwelling in New-York or suburbs; the improvements consist of a small hotel, furnished, bottling and bath-houses, &c.

O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT MAMARONeck, on New-Haven R. R., one mile from depot; splendid view of Long Island Sound; house extra large, with every modern convenience; gardener's house, barn, &c.; well adapted for large boarding-house or school. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at Clifton, N. J., Erie Railroad, one hour from New-York, delightfully located on Passaic River, large house with all improvements; ice-house, boat-house; abundance of fruit and shade; twenty-eight acres. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A FARM, with good buildings, two and one-half miles from Tarrytown, on the line of new road; eighty-six acres.

WILLIAM F. GRAFF, Executor,

No. 204 Broadway.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and bathing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to

A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island, a cottage; eleven rooms; ten minutes' walk to Bathing Bay; two depots; price, $2,000; rent $200. G. C. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DRY GOODS.

Elegant Parisian

NOVELTIES

AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL CONTINUE AN

Attractive Exposition in

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls,
Silks, Dress Goods,
Velvet Striped Grenadines,
Paris and New-York
Ready-made Dresses,
Sacques, Cloaks, Polonaise, &c.,
Imported and Domestic
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Embroideries, Laces,
Worked Goods of Every Description.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., at

Exceedingly Attractive Prices.

THEY HAVE ALSO MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF

Carpets and Carpetings.

PRESENTING one of the LARGEST COLLECTIONS of RICH and ELEGANT FABRICS EVER PRODUCED, MANY of WHICH were EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.

FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS only $1 75 per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 10 per yard up.

THREE-PLY CARPETING,

INGRAIN CARPETING,

EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,

BOULINIKON, RUGS,

CHINA MATTING, MATS, &c.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Housekeeping and Housefurnishing Goods,

LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
FLANNELS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c.
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
AT MARKED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Their friends, customers, and strangers are respectfully INVITED TO PAY THEM A VISIT. NO IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT KINZEY'S.

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

Opening six cases new chip Hats in all the new shapes.

Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Hats at popular prices.

SILKS.

All the new shades in plain figured and corded Silks.

Hat Sashes, new styles.

TRIMMINGS.

The largest stock of Trimmings in New-York in silk, beaded worsted, and moss Trimmings.

FLOWERS.

The largest and finest assortment of French Flowers to be found in the City.

RIBBONS.

Every shade and color, below wholesale prices.

Four-inch, heavy, all-silk Ribbons, all colors, 25c. yard.

Figured Ribbons cheap.

SILK TIES.

Five-inch Windsor Ties, 15c.
Seven-inch Windsor Ties, 25c.

Opening, 10,000 very rich imported Ties at 50c.

Colored and white lace Ties.
White silk brocade Ties, 25c. to $1 75.

PARASOLS.

Large assortment of imported Silk Umbrellas and Parasols.

LACES.

Bargains in Yak, Empire, Thread, and Val. Laces cheap.

1,200 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c. to 50c.

HAMBURGS.

50,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries from auction, 3c. to $1 50 yard.

Our Silsson two-button Kid Glove, every pair warranted; give a new pair if they tear, 75c.

UNDERWEAR.

Large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear very low.

Bargains in Hosiery.

Bargains in Linen Towels, Damasks, and Napkins.

Muslins and Piques cheap.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 and 769 BROADWAY,

corner 9th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a very desirable furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable dwelling; four minutes' walk from depot; has ten rooms, gas, water, bath, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and on very easy terms. S. LANE, Jr., No. 124 Chambers st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW—A FINE NEW cottage, with all conveniencies, near Clifton, N.J.; lot 75x108; parlor, kitchen, dining, bath, and four bedrooms. Apply to K. BISSELL, No. 41 East 21st st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent, at Greenwich, Riverside, Stamford; all prices; many beautiful places for sale. Address

J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5,

At 12 o'clock at the

EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

Supreme Court sale in partition,

No. 100 Columbia st., four-story brick house (with store) and three-story brick rear house and lot, size 25x100. This is splendid renting property, from its central location. Sale absolute; sixty days allowed to complete purchase.

MAURICE LEVNE, Esq., Referee, 27 Chambers st.

JAMES A. OLWELL, Esq., Plaintiff's Att'y, 52 William st.

Maps and further information at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUE A, 122D AND 123D STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

AVENUE A—One lot, north-west corner of 122d st.; also, three lots, west side, 25.10 feet south of 123d st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET—One lot, with two-story brick house thereon, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET—One lot, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer—Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF MRS. EUNICE WATSON, Executrix of ROBERT WATSON, deceased, by public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, two valuable Houses, No. 89 Thompson st., high-stoop dwelling, 25 by 35 feet, lot 100 feet, and rear House, with prime entrance from street, about 25 by 30 feet. Maps at either office.

DRY GOODS.

287 and 289 EIGHTH AVE.

EHRICH'S

NEAR TWENTY FOURTH STREET.

Specialties for the Week.

REAL FRENCH CHIP HATS, warranted the very best FRENCH CHIP imported, in all the leading shapes and colors, at **$1.98**

REAL CHIP HATS, all shapes and colors, at **$1.00**

BEST QUALITY MILAN AND DURABLE STRAW HATS, all shapes, in Horn Black, White, Brown, and Drab, at **$1.25**

BEST QUALITY REAL LEGHORN HATS, in the most fashionable shapes, at **98c.**

RIBBONS HAVE ADVANCED 33 PER CENT.

OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME.

Seal Brown Damaisse Hat Sashes 1½ yards long trimmed with heavy knotted fringe, at $1.

Seven-inch Damaisse Ribbon, all shades, **80c.**

BROCADED AND DAMAISSE SILKS, all SHADES, $1 25 to $2 50. Pompons, all shades, 50c.

HATS. RIBBONS. SILKS.

ALL IN SHADES TO MATCH.

VELVETS. FLOWERS. TIPS.

UNDERWEAR.

THIS DEPARTMENT OFFERS TO LADIES A LARGER ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES. EVERYTHING connected with the department, as Infants' Wear, Marseilles Dresses, Corsets, and Wrappers will be found equally rich in variety and equally attractive in price.

FRENCH UNDERWEAR, SEWED AND EMBROIDERED BY HAND, IS OUR GREAT SPECIALTY.

Just received, 30 dozen French Night-dresses, trimmed very deep, with exquisite tucking, and three rows of beautiful hand embroidery, the entire garment sewed by hand, at $3 85.

Marseilles Coats and Capes, richly embroidered by hand, at $3 50.

100 dozen real French Coutil Corsets, with extra side steel, at $1 25, worth fully $1 75.

Finest Linen Pillow and Sheet Shams, full set, beautifully braided, with centre for monogram, trimmed with ruffle of extra wide embroidery, at $5 95.

Same style in Cambric, wide ruffle, $4 85.

NOVELTIES IN PARASOLS OPENING DAILY.

LUPIN'S BEST 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, warranted extra quality, at **85c.**

LUPIN'S BEST 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, warranted extra quality, at

TWO-BUTTON "PERINOT" KID GLOVE, WARRANTED GENUINE, A GLOVE SOLD EVERYWHERE AT $2 25, OFFERED AT **$1.50**

PAY US A VISIT OF EXAMINATION.

OUR STORE CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY LINE.

EHRICHS',

287 Eighth Avenue, 289

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

CARPETS.

ALL NEW GOODS AND NEW DESIGNS, IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, SHADES, PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAINS, AND CORNICES.

BODY BRUSSELS from $1 50 per yard up.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from $1 10 per yard up.

ENGLISH KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS from $1 per yard up.

EXTRA SUPER CARPETS from 75 cents per yard up.

TWO-PLY ALL-WOOL CARPETS from 60 cents per yard up.

INGRAIN CARPETS from 40 cents per yard up.

OIL-CLOTHS from 25 cents per yard up.

CHECK AND WHITE MATTINGS from 25 cents per yard up.

PAPER-HANGINGS from 5 cents per piece up.

At the Popular Carpet Store,

NO. 293 8TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON, an elegant country-seat; house furnished; large barn, green-house and ice-house filled; fine view of the river; splendid garden, lawns, &c. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT L BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FURNISHED house; well shaded; 13 rooms; delightfully located amid all country surroundings; perfectly healthy; use of cow, house, and fowls; possession immediately. Address Post Office Box No. 2167.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON OGDEN AV., (Twenty-third Ward,) located on high ground; has ten rooms, gas, water, bath, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and on very easy terms. S. LANE, Jr., No. 124 Chambers st., New-York.

NO. 127 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—To let—Handsome three-story and basement frame house, three rooms deep; rent, $1,500.

RICHARD V. HARNETT,

No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

NO. 23 EAST 73D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let—Elegant first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling.

RICHARD V. HARNETT,

No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

VERY CHEAP.—TO LET—TERM OF YEARS, with privilege of buying, Nos. 305 and 307 East 43d st., with two buildings, one 20x40, one 50x50. Inquire at No. 225 East 40th st.

CANAL ST.—TO LET, NEW BROWN-STONE building No. 211 and 213, 45x60; French plate windows; suitable for furniture, upholstery, &c.; also No. 217 Canal st. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, 4 Pine st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RENT—ELEGANT house, West 51st st., very near 5th av.; fine order; either furnished or unfurnished. Be prompt and secure it.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH MODERN CONveniences; pleasant location; near depot at Plainfield. Inquire of agents there, or of T. W. MOORE, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., $2,000; also, three-story house, $1,000, and others at reduced rents.

YATES, No. 888 6th av.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE RENTED to a small family at about half rate; three story, high stoop, all in complete order. Apply for permit, &c., to owner, No. 141 West 44th st.

TO LET—CHEAP, ELEGANT SUITES OF FRENCH flats, from five to nine rooms; first-class location; containing all the modern improvements.

YATES, No. 888 6th av.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A family intending to travel will let a small furnished house at exceptionally low price for the Summer.

H. C. H. & CO., No. 15 Warren st.

AT FLUSHING—TO RENT, PARTIALLY FURnished, a fine old place of two acres; fruit and shade in abundance; near depot; fine surroundings. Apply to JOSEPH L. STEELE, Main st., Flushing, Long Island.

NINTH WARD.—PRIVATE HOUSES; REDUCED rents; pleasant location; one or two families to a house; divided to suit applicants. OWNER, No. 107 Barrow st.

DRY GOODS.

AT STERN BROS.,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

YOU WILL, AT ALL TIMES, FIND

AN IMMENSE AND UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS IN EVERY ONE OF THEIR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS,

AT PRICES

FULLY 20 PER CENT. LESS

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

An immense and attractive assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN CHIP ROUND HATS AND BONNETS; STRAW GOODS FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN; FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS; GROS GRAIN AND DAMMASSE BONNET RIBBONS. SASH RIBBONS in great variety. Hat Scarfs, Silk Ties and Scarfs, Dammassee Silks, Gros de Suez and Turquoise for Trimming at unusually attractive prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY GOODS.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Departments.

On the second floor of 367 6th avenue the largest and finest selection of LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS, INFANTS' WEAR, CHILDREN'S PIQUE GARMENTS, IN ALL STYLES AND SIZES. LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, CORSETS, SKIRTS AND PANIERS, Children's Lace Caps, Linen and Lawn Suits.

At extraordinarily low prices.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Departments.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
GOSSAMER AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,
PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.

An inspection of their stock will convince ladies of the numerous inducements they are offering throughout their establishment.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—FORMER RESIdence of the late Edwin Hoyt, to rent or lease; situated in Hallett's Cove and about one-third mile from steam-boat landing. Place contains twenty-six acres; beautifully situated; grounds running to the water; fine lawn and trees; large fruit and vegetable garden; four green-houses and four graperies of the choicest flowers and fruits; large house; eleven bed-rooms and servants' rooms, with all conveniences; gas and water; house handsomely furnished and complete in every respect; stables and out-houses. To a proper tenant a low rent will be named. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO RENT—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, for the months of July, August, and September, the residence of Samuel E. Lyon beautifully located, overlooking the East River and Flushing Bay, and near the residences of Messrs. B. G. Arnold, John J. Crane, and Governeur Morris; house is very large, completely furnished, containing all improvements; fifteen acres; green-house; fruits and vegetables in abundance, all supplied at owner's expense; tenant not required to furnish anything; rent $1,500 only to a proper tenant. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall st.

TO RENT—ON HEIGHTS, NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, overlooking Harlem River and valley, within three minutes' drive of railroad depot and steam-boat landing, a gentleman's residence; perfectly healthy; brick house, twenty rooms, gas and water throughout; handsomely and fully furnished with billiard-table, china, glass, silver, and linen, if desired; nine acres of land, carriage-house with six stalls, cow-house, and everything complete; will be rented for three or four months.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A partially furnished house, beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking the Sound, and one mile from the depot; well shaded, good boating and bathing; fine carriage-house, stable, boat-house and laundry; tenant can have the use of boats and carriages; fine fishing and good drives; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOSEPH R. KEARNY, New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall st.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT OF 300 acres, near New-Hamburg, and known as Clinton Point, the home of Vice President Clinton in 1805; under a high state of cultivation; splendid water front; fine growth of timber, laid out with drives and walks; hot and cold graperies, hot-houses, outbuildings, &c.; will be rented furnished, if not sold. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,

No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT INWOOD ON THE HUDSON, A HANDsome brick house, thirteen rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room; all modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, three acres of ground, many fruit and ornamental trees; five minutes from depot; terms moderate. Apply at No. 319 8th av., New-York.

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A PARTY CALLED AWAY WILL LET HIS flat in the Alsany Building, Broadway and 51st st., either furnished or unfurnished, from the 1st of June. These compartments are the most perfect of the kind yet erected in this City. Apply to the Janitor, or at the drug store, Broadway and 34th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fine garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYNS & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID MANSION IN HACKENsack, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot; beautiful grounds; fruits, boating, &c.; hot and cold water, closets, gas in house; $700 per annum; about one-third its value. Apply to T. PALMER, No. 46 Elizabeth st., or B. S. EARLE, Hackensack, N. J.

AT NYACK—TO LET, FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT country seat, sixteen rooms; four acres; fruit, shade, beautiful river views, carriage house, &c.; five minutes' to depots and landing. Apply to EDWIN ROSS, Nyack, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

NYACK COTTAGE AT VERY REDUCED RATES; elegant fruits and river views; good water; convenient by boat or cars; modern improvements. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A large furnished house near the village, with garden, fruit, house, carriage, cow, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 83, Montclair, N. J.

TARRYTOWN.—NEW HOUSE, TWELVE ROOMS; all modern improvements; best location; rent $600. W. L. WALLACE, No. 28 Cortlandt st.

TO LET IN THE NINTH WARD—A FIRST-class dwelling house, in good order. Inquire on the premises, No. 11 St. Luke's place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

NO. 318 HUDSON ST.

Housekeepers, attention!

Clearing-out sale of Furniture at 25 per cent. less than cost to manufacture. The entire stock in the immense warehouse No. 318 Hudson st. is now offered, (to close the business,) at retail or wholesale, much below auction prices. The variety and stock is the largest in the City, and must absolutely be closed out within the next fifteen days. Don't buy until you examine our stock and prices. It is the greatest opportunity ever offered to purchasers. Dealers can save fully 25 per cent. from manufacturers' prices by giving this immediate attention. No. 318 Hudson st., corner Vandam.

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A HOUSE WORTH $30,000 OR $35,000, for which cash and smaller City property will be given. Address OWNER, Box 551 New-York Post Office.

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REDUCTIONS IN

Black Silks, Colored

SIDEWALK SCIENCE.

AN EXPERIMENT THAT DIDN'T SUCCEED.

HOW AN ENTHUSIASTIC SCIENTIST INDUCED AN INTELLIGENT MECHANIC TO INVEST HIS SAVINGS IN A MICROSCOPE—WHAT CAME OF IT—A STORY WITH A MORAL.

"What in the world are you doing here?" asked the writer, addressing himself to a tall, blonde-haired man, who sat with rather a lugubrious air in front of an old-fashioned X table near the Fulton Ferry. "I am here," said he—blushing at the suddenness of the inquiry—"to see whether it is possible to popularize science."

"To popularize science! Why, I didn't know that you had anything to do with science."

"Well, no; not exactly, but I happened to come into contact with a man who has. Of course, as you know, I am a machinist; but this fact did not prevent me from making the acquaintance of scientific men. On the contrary, it helped to bring me into close friendship with one of the most learned men in the country."

"What is his profession?"

"What is his profession? Well, now, you've got me, I really don't know exactly what he calls himself; but he has a very extensive acquaintance with manufacturers of scientific instruments. He knows the microscope like a book. I never saw a man who could find so many names for the legs of fleas as he can. Why, Sir, it would puzzle a bench of Bishops to know what he is talking about half the time, and yet I never heard a man who can make jaw-breaking words so interesting as he can."

"Is he a man of means?"

"Well, I hardly know what to say about that. Sometimes you'd think he owned millions, and sometimes he'd kind of let himself down on a quarter, and borrow a twenty-five or a fifty cent stamp. I believe he's wealthy, but he doesn't like to have it supposed that he is."

"Does he dress well?"

"Dress well! Well, no; he doesn't. That is to say, nothing particular. He has had the same coat as long as I have known him. Well, Sir, he puts on no airs, and I like him all the better for it. Indeed, he is for all the world like a mechanic, although his forehead looks as if it might be a mile high, when you see him with his hat on."

"What is this you have on the table?"

"I was just getting to that. Well, you see, after we became close friends, one evening, while we were taking a cup of coffee together, he lifted his head up suddenly, and remarked that he'd got an idea. 'Got an idea?' said I; 'yes,' said he, 'I've got an idea that will make your fortune if you have capital to work it out.' 'But,' said I, 'the capital that I have wouldn't be enough to pay for a year's grease for a wind-mill.' 'How much have you?' said he. 'Maybe I could scrape up a hundred dollars,' said I. 'A hundred dollars!' said he. 'Too much; altogether too much.' Then he buried his forehead in his hands, and sat silently for a few minutes, watching him all the time to see what was coming next. At last, when he lifted his head up, his face was as white as a sheet. 'Take a drop of that coffee,' said I; 'it will do you good.' 'No, not just now,' said he; 'I have a duty to perform first; the coffee will come in its own good time. If I should put a fortune within your reach, would you stretch forth your hands and grasp it?' 'Would I grasp a fortune?' said I. 'Yes,' said he. 'I would,' said I, 'if I could grasp it honestly.' 'Grasp it honestly; why, my dear Sir,' said he, 'do you think I would be capable of eve. suggesting anything of a dishonest character?' 'I do not,' said I. 'Then listen,' said he, 'and I will tell you all about my idea. You are more intelligent than the ordinary run of mechanics, and I have been for a long time turning over in my mind various plans for making your life less laborious, and putting more money in your pocket. Once it struck me that you might make a fortune by the profits accruing from the sale of my pamphlets on the ferry-boats. Then I thought it might be better to have you spend your evenings going through mechanics' boarding-houses with them. The sale I know would be immense; but, finding such an employment for you might appear a little selfish on my part, and as I wouldn't for the world leave an opening for anybody to impute selfishness to me, I refrained from mentioning the matter to you before. This evening a totally new idea has taken possession of me. It is nothing more nor less than that you shall become the owner of a microscope.' 'The owner of a microscope? Why, Sir, what on earth should I want with a microscope?' 'I'll tell you all about that,' said he. 'Next to my pamphlets I believe nothing in the world could do more to popularize science than a judiciously-managed microscope. I verily believe that the street boys would far sooner take a peep or two into a microscope than buy a paper of candy.' 'How would you have me use it?' said I. 'That's the very thing I'm coming to,' said he, 'I think you are already aware of my acquaintance with the manufacturers of scientific instruments. Well, this acquaintance puts me in the position of being able to buy a microscope for $75 that under other circumstances could not be had less than $100. With this microscope you can begin to lay the foundation of your fortune. I have been thinking as to the best location for your first stand, and I don't think you can do better than begin at the Fulton Ferry. The people who go to and from Brooklyn every day are better prepared to receive a new idea than those of our own City. They have more time to think, and they have inquiring minds. Now, I would put the microscope upon a common deal table, and have a placard in front announcing that, in consideration of a moderate fee, you are willing to explain all its mysteries. The customers will crowd around you, and I be bound your revenue will mount up to a large sum by the end of the first year.'"

"Well, I see you have the microscope. Are you making a fortune with it?"

"Making a fortune? Not exactly; but I want to tell you the rest. I found myself getting enthusiastic about the microscope in spite of myself. When I say in spite of myself I mean in spite of the fear that I might be risking my $75 foolishly.

"Why,' said I, 'didn't Prof. Thatcher make a fortune with his telescope at Trinity Church?' 'It was,' said he, 'because he charged too much to have it ever become popular. That is the very rock that you must avoid. You should deal out your information in a very different manner. For the same amount that he charged $3 and $5, you should not charge more than twenty-five cents.' This argument knocked away the only objection I had to trying the experiment. I gave my friend the $75. He bought the microscope, I left my good situation, and here I am."

"Is this your first day out?"

"This is my first week out."

"Well, how does the experiment work? Or, perhaps, it would be better for me to ask you to relate your first day's experience."

"The first day? Well, I'll do it. It was after eleven o'clock in the forenoon before I started out; and by the time I got all my fixings into place and the instruments set up it was noon. The sun was shining brightly, and everything seemed to be favorable for a fair trial. Although, to tell the truth, I didn't set much store by the first day's work, for I wasn't very well up in the names of the specimens that I was supposed to describe to the customers."

"I suppose your friend had been teaching you."

"He had; but at my time of life, it is not easy to get a whole string of scientific terms into one's head without a good deal of hard study. However, I did my best. I first learned how to describe the difference between the blood of the brute and that of the human being, and then I took up the flea. I thought that every boy and man would like to see this insect under the microscope, and I made myself pretty familiar with his chief peculiarities in order to have something to wind up the exhibition with that would cause good, wholesome laughter."

"Well, how did you fare?"

"That's just the point. I sat for nearly two hours before anybody came to ask me for a peep. My first customer was an old Long Island farmer. 'Come, now,' said he, 'what will you charge me for looking inter that there?' 'Ten cents for looking at the blood,' said I. 'Why,' said he, 'I kin look at that there for nothing by jest a turnin' up a little of the skin of my thumb.' 'Yes,' said I, 'but you can't see it magnified under the microscope.' 'That's true,' said he, 'but ten cents is a great deal of money for jest a lookin' at a little bit of blood made twiced the size. I'll give you five cents, young man, and call it square.' Well, I let him look, for I had heard it said that it wasn't lucky to turn away the first customer. 'Now,' said he, 'is that real blood, young man?' 'It is,' said I. 'And is it blood that came out of yourself,' said he. 'It is not,' said I. 'Then,' said he, 'young man, would you tell me where it came from.' 'I don't know,' said I. 'Then,' said he, 'you hadn't oughter come out with that there spy-glass and fool the people out of their five centses in such a manner. I should think, young man, you'd a knowed better nor that.'"

"Well, what did you do then? Did you show him any more specimens?"

"No, Sir, I let him go; and I felt so discouraged that it was only by a strong effort that I was able to sit down and await the next customer. The Long Islander did me this service, at least, that he was the means of attracting a crowd around me. A small boy wanted to get a look for a cent, and I didn't have the heart to refuse him, for my friend had advised me that the chief thing with me should be to popularize the microscope as much as possible. Well, Sir, this small boy was well nigh the death of me. Thinking that the flea would be more in his way than the blood, I put the specimen in line.' 'What is that there long thing?' 'What, that leg—that is one of the flea's legs.' 'One of the flea's legs!' said he, taking his eye away from the microscope. 'No you don't, mister. You can't stuff me with that,' said the urchin, getting out on the sidewalk. 'Why, a flea ain't no larger nor a mosquiter, and that there is as large as me finger. I guess it's a fraud,' said he to the score or more of boot-blacks and newsboys who were in the crowd. Then there was a groan at my expense, and pretty soon the boy who gave me the cent shouted that he wanted his money back. I tried to laugh at the matter, but it was no use, I couldn't do it. Presently the terrible boys, with the investor of the single cent in front of them, took to marching up and down before the microscope in single file, singing as they went: 'He wants his money, he wants his money. He wants his money.' It would never do, of course, to allow this to continue any longer, so I threw the boy his cent, and sat down completely out of sorts. Pretty soon a policeman came along and asked me 'how the thing worked, anyhow?' and, fearing to disoblige him, I entered into a very long explanation. 'Well,' said he, 'boss, it's kind a curous, that, but I don't think you'll be able to make bread and butter out of it around here.' While he was talking in this manner, a young man came up and joined in the conversation. He got interested, and for fifteen cents I showed him all the specimens I have. When he went away I waited a half an hour for another customer, but finding none came, I tied up my traps and went home, carrying with me the twenty cents which I had made."

"Then your scientific friend didn't go to the ferry to see how you were getting on?"

"No, he had other pressing work to attend to. He came to see me that night, though; I told him how I fared, and he encouraged me to go on. 'Why, my dear fellow,' said he, 'it would be the extreme of folly for you to give up now; I'm persuaded that there's a fortune in it, if you will only have patience. Popularize it! popularize it! and the money will pour in upon you like rain.' Under this advice, I went to work the next day, and the next, but my receipts any one day never came to a dollar."

"What amount of wages did you receive as a machinist?"

"Thirty dollars a week. As you know, I'm a pretty good workman, and can always command high wages."

"Well, now that you have get into this microscope business, do you intend to stick to it?"

"Stick to it. Not I; but here I am with a $75 white elephant on my hands, and I don't know what to do with it. But stop until I tell you my experience to-day. The first money I handled was given to me by a sailor who had taken a drop too much. He gave me ten cents to see each specimen, and kept the sidewalk in a roar with his droll remarks. At last he got serious. After he had paid me fifty cents he came up close to my ear, and said he, 'Well, I guess you have swindled me pretty bad with that machine, but I forgive you for every one swindles the poor sailor when he gets a chance.' This was the last straw that broke the camel's back, and it affected me so that I put the cover on the microscope, and sat watching it in silence for nearly an hour. I had only taken the cover off about fifteen minutes when you came along, and now, having told you my story, I am going to shut up shop for good. There's no money in this microscope business, and popularizing science on the sidewalk is played out."

CALIFORNIA WEALTH ON PAPER.

The San Francisco *Call* publishes a list of the certificates of mining incorporations filed in the Clerk's office of that city in 1874. They were 225 in number, of which 134 mines are located in California, sixty-seven in Nevada, seven in Utah, six in Arizona, three in Idaho, three in Mexico and Lower California, and five not located in any one district, but embracing several. Some of these companies have since increased their capital stock. The total value, as represented, in the several States and Territories is as follows:

Total for California	$545,493,000
Total for Nevada	352,250,000
Total for Utah	22,403,000
Total for Arizona	17,400,000
Total for Idaho	14,000,000
Total for Mexico and Lower California	16,120,000
Total miscellaneous	17,400,000
Grand total	$985,266,000

The average incorporate value of a share in these companies mentioned is $100, which gives 9,852,266 shares as the amount of paper certificates of interest imposed on the community during the year 1874, which, if equally distributed among the people of San Francisco, would give to each man, woman, and child forty-four shares, representing $4,400 of corporate valuation. The probabilities are, the *Call* adds, that the year 1874 was not more productive of mining incorporations than the average per year since the breaking out of the Nevada silver excitement, but the capital stock has, of late, been fixed at a much higher figure than was formerly the fashion. The County Clerk's office in San Francisco has incorporated, since 1861, mining companies with capital stock amounting in the aggregate to not less than five billion dollars. Not one company in a hundred of those incorporated has any real value.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUDGES ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

In an address to the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at Elizabeth, week before last, Judge Brooks charged the jury that the criminal features of the Civil Rights law, in which they as a Grand Jury were alone interested, were unconstitutional. During the same week Judge Dick charged the Grand Jury of the Western District of North Carolina, at Statesville, and declared that "a citizen of the United States, under the broad Constitution of this country, can go to any portion of it, and exercise all the immunities which by his freedom he possesses, but no law, human or divine, can compel a hotch-potch of citizens; all that is necessary are suitable comforts, and every inn-keeper has a right to exercise his privilege as to where he shall place his guests, convenience and comfort being all that is required, and no law can say all men shall be equal socially."

LOOKED LIKE HIS BROTHER.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Civilian* relates this story: "Some years since there lived in this city a young man named Jesse Hunt, a clerk in the dry goods establishment of T. Sanderson. Jesse had a brother, David, who lived at the home of his parents in Frederick, and these two brothers were so nearly alike in every particular that their most intimate friends had great difficulty in distinguishing them, and many were the pranks played by each where their identity was a question to be decided. In course of time these two brothers moved west, and David reared a family at Indianapolis, Ind., while Jesse followed his example in Missouri. A few weeks since David died at his home in Indianapolis, and Jesse was telegraphed to, and at once went by rail to attend the funeral. He arrived only a short time before the funeral services were performed, and when the friends of the deceased had assembled he walked into their midst with the widow clinging to his arm. His appearance acted like a shock of electricity upon the assemblage, few of whom had ever seen him, and a number of ladies, being fully convinced that the dead had been miraculously restored to life, screamed and fainted away, no less than seven of them requiring to be removed. This most painful scene over, the ceremonies were concluded."

THE PEACHES IN WESTERN SUSSEX.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Thursday says: "On Tuesday we published information of fair prospects for a good yield of peaches in Eastern Sussex, which information is supported by subsequent reports. This, however, did not apply to the western side of Sussex County, away from the Delaware Bay, and on the waters running toward and into Chesapeake Bay. This morning we were shown a letter from a large peach-grower at Concord, Sussex County, stating that the crop there, at Laurel and Seaford, and as far north as Greenwood, would be an entire failure, with the exception of here and there some Hale's Early. Ex-Gov. Ross, near Seaford, one of the largest peach-growers in Western Sussex, does not expect to have more than a dozen crates. The same letter states that strawberries will not commence to ripen in that vicinity until about the 1st of June, but that there is a fair prospect for a good crop."

THE FRANKFORT HOUSE FIRE.

Coroner Woltman yesterday afternoon concluded the inquest in the case of David Reed, a lodger in the Frankfort House, corner of William and Frankfort streets, who was suffocated during a fire in that hotel on the morning of April 6. The jury found the following verdict: "That the said David Reed came to his death by suffocation during a fire at the Frankfort House on April 6, 1875. We find no evidence against Thomas Bryson, Robert Smith, and J. Mills, and we recommend that in future a record of any person delivering himself to the Police should be made at the station-house. We also recommend that a passage-way should be cut through in the rear of the building on each floor, to connect with the other hallways."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, will parade for review by Major Gen. Dakin next Wednesday.

The fourteenth annual reunion of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, will be held at Albion on Saturday, the 22d inst.

Walter H. Harrison and Alonzo T. Decker have been elected respectively First and Second Lieutenants of the Washington Gray Cavalry.

A new rifle club has recently been organized in Saratoga. It has purchased land for a range at 1,000 yards distance, and will commence practicing immediately.

The Second Division, Brooklyn, will parade for review by Major. Gen. Thomas S. Dakin during the latter part of the present month. The date has not yet been decided.

Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Capt. W. C. Clark commanding, will hold a concert and entertainment at the regimental armory, No. 139 West Twenty-third street, next Friday, at 8 P. M.

An election will be held in Company B, Seventh Regiment, to-morrow evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of First Lieut. Quilliard.

The *Army & Navy Journal* of yesterday, gave a very handsome map of Dollymount range, Ireland, which is to be the scene of the International rifle contest this Summer.

The Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland S. N. G., will encamp at Cape May, N. J., next summer. The excursion will be made at the expense of the members, each man being assessed $20, to be paid in weekly installments of $1 25.

Battery B, Capt. John Keim commanding, held a drill at its armory last Tuesday evening. This command will hold a mounted drill in artillery movements in Tompkins square, on Wednesday the 19th instant.

The closing drill of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanaugh commanding, will be held at the State Arsenal next Tuesday evening. James Plunkett has been elected Captain, and Stephen P. Ryan Second Lieutenant, of Company D in this command.

The quarterly returns of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, show its active strength to be 543 men, an increase of eleven in the quarter just ended. The Colonel has decided not to hold a formal closing drill of this command this season.

The Skidmore Guard, Capt. Brown commanding, held a drill at the State Arsenal last Monday evening, parading sixteen files front. The school of the company and the manual of arms were carefully illustrated, and the command evinced considerable proficiency in the multifarious movements.

The Seventh Regiment held a battalion drill at Tompkins square last Thursday afternoon, under command of Lieut. Col. Ryder. Formation was made with ten companies of twenty files front. The regiment was exercised in a series of battalion movements, which were well performed. Company I, Capt. William C. Casey commanding, held its closing drill at the State Arsenal last Friday evening.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Hitchcock commanding, will parade in full uniform for review by Inspector Gen. Woodward, at its armory next Friday evening. On the 27th instant, the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861, the regiment will parade through the principal streets, passing in review before Mayor Wickham, at the City Hall. In the evening the Veteran Association of the command will commemorate the event by a banquet at the Hoffman House. The band attached to this command will be provided with new equipments previous to its departure for Boston with the Old Guard on June 17.

The left wing of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Unbekant commanding, held a drill at its armory, last Tuesday evening, parading four companies of twelve files. The exercises commenced with a dress parade and terminated with a drill in battalion movements. First Lieut. George Gensch, acting commandant of Company E, in this command, has been relieved from duty, owing to protracted illness, and First Lieut. W. Gunther, of Company J, has been detailed to the command of the company pending its recovery. An election will be held in Company C next Friday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Lieut. John F. Korf.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for battalion drill as follows: Companies A, B, G, F, D, Monday, May 3 and 10; Companies H, K, E, I, C, Friday, May 7 and 14. The following recruits have been transferred from the regimental recruit class to their respective companies: James J. Connor, Joseph T. McKibbin, A Company; Harry Arnold, Henry J. Charlton, Henry B. Hart, B Company; James D. Evans, C Company; Alfred D. Clinch, Robert D. McLintock, D Company; Christian Hanfeld, Jr., E Company; Aiah G. Scranton, G Company. Charles T. Sabine has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company K in this command.

The appeals from the decisions of courts martial in the Second Brigade of the following officers have been returned from general head-quarters, owing to an error in their direction: Capt. Matthew Metzger, Capt. Henry Lassing, Lieut. M. Seewald and Lieut. Charles L. Vath, of the Sixth Regiment, and Lieut. Conrad Schullian, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment. The quarterly returns of this brigade indicate its total strength to be 2,462 officers and men, which are distributed as follows: Fifth Regiment, 657; Sixth Regiment, 475; Eleventh, 424; Eighty-fourth, 395, and Ninety-sixth, 503 men. This shows a gain of only twenty men during the last quarter, of which the Eleventh Regiment has recruited fifteen.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James Jourdan commanding, held a military and musical entertainment at the Academy of Music, in that city, last Monday evening. The programme performed was mainly a repetition of the performance given on April 15, but was in many respects improved upon in its representation. The dialogues in "Camp Scenes" were abridged, and were more fully committed to memory by the actors. The programme embraced an exhibition of skill by the drum corps, under the direction of Drum Major Smith, of the Seventh Regiment; a drill by the noncommissioned officers in the "school of the company," under command of Lieut. Col. Briggs; and musical selections by the regimental glee club. The entertainment was brought to a close by a representation of "Camp Scenes."

The right wing of the Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. John H. Budke commanding, held its first battalion drill of the present season, last Tuesday evening. From the formation to the dismissal of the command, the drill was a series of errors. Officers and men were alike ignorant of the most simple details, and the former were oblivious to the mistakes committed by their subordinates. The regiment labors under one serious difficulty—the need of a good armory, which it has never yet had. Their equipments, furnished by the State, were rusted when they were issued, and showed that a "job" had evidently been put up by somebody, in their manufacture. Col. Carl Jussen, the Division Inspector, at the last inspection of this command, recommended that new equipments be furnished to the men, or that the regiment be disbanded.

Major Gen. Shaler yesterday received a letter from Major A. B. Leach, of the Irish Rifle Club, in reply to the suggestion of the former that a national convention of riflemen be held for the purpose of securing uniformity in the styles of targets and marking. Following is a copy:

MORRISON'S HOTEL, DUBLIN, April 16, 1875.

MY DEAR GEN. SHALER: It gave me much pleasure to receive two days ago your letter of the 24th ult. upon a subject most interesting to all riflemen, namely, the uniform system of targets and of rules to govern future practice. It pleases me that this idea comes from America. Without this uniformity of practice the men adhering to the old system shoot at a positive disadvantage when they come to shoot at a round bull's-eye—a system which leads to such careful practice and thus closer shooting—for which the same necessity does not exist in practice at the square bull's eye, when a centre adjoining the outer line counts as much as a centre touching the bull's-eye. Before bringing the subject to the notice of the public, I will place your letter before Lord Wharncliffe, who is a charming man, and is now the President of the National Rifle Association of England. I will suggest Wimbledon as the fittest place for the convention of riflemen suggested by your letter, to meet and talk matters over. Believe me, my dear General, your faithful friend,

ARTHUR B. LEACH.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward, commanding, held its closing drill at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening. After the formation, the ranks were opened, and Brig. Gen. Ward and Staff reviewed the regiment in line. During this ceremony the entire command maintained a steady position until the return of the reviewing officer to his post. The regiment next passed in review by companies. The passage was handsomely performed. The alignments were well preserved, and the salutes correctly given. The command was in full uniform, and its clean equipments and bright guns were much admired, and worthy of emulation by other regiments. At the close of the review, line was reformed for battalion drill. Col. Ward exercised the command in a series of difficult movements, which were performed in a manner that left no doubt in the minds of the large audience present that the regiment had worked to some purpose during the past drill season. At the close of the drill, a short rest was taken, after which a dress parade was performed in the same careful manner that characterized the review and drill. The regiment was then dismissed, and the regimental band performed the following programme of promenade music: "Triumphal March," from Verdi's "Aida;" selection from Rossini's "Semiramide;" the grand chorus from Verdi's "Nabucco;" and a selection from "Attila," by the same composer, concluding with a potpourri by Dodworth.

The equipments of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Joseph Laing, commanding, were inspected by Major Edwin F. Cole, of the Ordnance Department, last Thursday evening. The non-commissioned officers of this command held a drill at the armory last Friday evening. The regiment will assemble for wing drill as follows: Companies A, B, C, and H next Tuesday; Companies D, E, F and G on the following Thursday. Assembly on both occasions at 8 P. M. The annual battalion drill and review of this command (the last of the season) will take place at the State Arsenal on Wednesday evening, May 12, 1875, in full dress uniform—shako, epaulettes, &c. Tickets will be issued for the admission of members' friends, military gentlemen and the members of the press for that evening. The following changes, in this command, have been announced: Sergt. N. D. Herder Clark, (Veteran,) Company G, to be Sergeant Major, vice Lewis Forrest; Sergt. John F. Young, Company G, and Sergt. James Hampton, Company E, to be Sergeant Standard Bearers; Sergt. Michael King, Company A, Right General Guide; Sergt. Albert E. Dixon, Company C, Left General Guide. The following will compose the Color Guard: Corporals Andrew Rennie, Company A; Malcolm Colquhoun, Company B; Andrew Paton, Company G; Thomas Maynes, Company D; John Shaw, Company E; Horace Buels, Company H; John McColl, Company E. Sergt. Stewart L. B. Gourlay, Company A, has been honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. Sergt. Samuel Abel, Company A, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

RESULTS OF THE OBSERVATIONS AT CHATHAM ISLAND—A PARTIAL SUCCESS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 15.

Gentlemen connected with the astronomical parties dispatched by the American Government to the southern hemisphere, arrived here by the steamer Mikado on Sunday last, on their way east. The names of these observers are as follows: Albert H. Scott, Assistant Astronomer, Washington, D. C.; Otto M. Buehler, Chief Photographer, New-York; Wm. H. Ran, First Assistant Photographer, Philadelphia; Sumner Taintor, Instrument Maker, Watertown, Mass. New-Zealand—I. Russell, First Assistant Photographer, Plainfield, N. J.; L. H. Ayme, Second Assistant Photographer, New-York. Hobart Town—W. H. Churchill, First Assistant Photographer, Greenwich, Conn. The following are some notes of their adventures and observations:

Early in June last, we left New-York on board the United States steamer Swatara, Capt. Ralph Chandler, commanding. During the voyage out we called at Bahia, Brazil; Cape Town, South Africa; Crozet and Kerguelen Islands, Indian Ocean; Hobart Town, Tasmania, and Bluff Harbor, New-Zealand. Late in the afternoon of the 19th of October, the Swatara steamed into Whangaroa Bay, Chatham Island, 43° 49' south latitude, and 177° west longitude; and on the following day the instruments, tents and four months' provisions, were landed on the western side of the bay. The members of the Chatham Island party are: Edwin Smith, (United States Coast Survey,) Chief; Albert H. Scott, (United States Coast Survey,) Assistant Astronomer; Otto M. Buehler, Chief Photographer; William H. Ran, Assistant Photographer; Sumner Taintor, Instrument Maker. Louis Seaborn, Chief Pyotographer, owing to continued sea-sickness, was left at Bahia to be sent home. We have learned that he died at Bahia ten days after we left. Scott, Buehler, Ran, Taintor and Seaborn, with the transit instrument mounted in time to get two good nights' time observations ere the Swatara left us, on the morning of Oct. 26. Owing to our small force we were not able to commence regular practice till Nov. 15. By this time the equatorial and photographic houses were up, instruments mounted, and all were finished. During this time we determined the latitude of our station, observing sixteen pairs of stars for five nights. Ere the day of the transit we were fully prepared and impatient for the event. On the nights of the 4th and 6th of December, we obtained good observations for local time, and everything seemed favorable for good weather on the eventful day. But on being awakened on the morning of the 7th by a steady patter of rain on our tents, we thought that perhaps we were a little too sanguine. The 7th—a long, dreary day—was cloudy and rainy. It rained hard throughout the night. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th we assembled in the mess tent for breakfast, with the rain still pattering on the tents. Each member of the party seemed to feel there was no hope, and hardly a word was uttered during breakfast. By 8 o'clock, however, the clouds became thin and lighter. At 10:30 o'clock a third of the sky was clear and the sun shone occasionally. The intervals of sunshine became longer and more frequent, and we hoped we would see the transit after all, or at least a good part of it. By noon all the adjustments of the instruments had been carefully examined and everything made ready for work. At 1 o'clock P. M. the clouds thickened and threatened rain. Ten minutes later a heavy rain squall passed just to the east of us. First contact passed in clouds. Thirteen minutes after first contact a thin spot in the clouds passed over the sun, and enabled Mr. Smith to get some measures of the cusps with the double-image micrometer. During these measures the clouds were so heavy that no reflection could be seen in the photographic house. When Venus was two-thirds on the sun, heavy clouds passed over. Eight minutes after second contact we had a glimpse of Venus a short distance from the limb of the sun. Six minutes later we obtained an image of the sun in the photograph house, but it was too faint to photograph. An interval of ten minutes of clouds followed, and we then secured three photographs of the sun's limb. Again it clouded for twenty-two minutes. We then obtained four photographs, and measures with double-image micrometer of nearest limb of Venus from nearest limb of sun. Dark, threatening clouds now entirely covered the sky, and soon a heavy rain-squall passed over us. The sun was not visible again for forty-five minutes. We then, during an interval of ten minutes of clouds and sunshine, made micrometric measures of the diameter of Venus, and obtained five photographs, two of them badly clouded. Clouds again obscured the sun for fifteen minutes. Then ten minutes of moderately bright sun enabled us to secure five photographs and some micrometric observations. Clouds grew thickened, and it soon began to rain. The rain ceased for a few minutes just after third contact, and we had a glimpse of Venus part way off the sun. Fifteen minutes after the last contact the sun again came out bright, but only for a few minutes. The day closed with drizzling rain. We did our utmost to secure a victory. All our instruments worked beautifully, and frequent practice enabled us to work quickly, without hurry or excitement. But we could not control the weather, and we feel that the transit at Chatham Island was a measurable success. Magnetic observations were made at Chatham—declination, dip, and horizontal intensity. The Swatara returned to Chatham on the 3d of January, and three days later we sailed for Hobart Town, Tasmania, where we arrived Jan. 28. On the 17th of February the Swatara left Hobart Town for Melbourne, to fit out for the long voyage to New-York via Cape Horn. The Swatara left Melbourne March 1, and the members of the expedition returned home by mail steamer.

RESIGNATION OF THE LICK TRUSTEES.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 11th inst. says that the Lick Trustees, Thomas H. Selby, D. O. Mills, Henry M. Newhall, William Alvord, George H. Howard, James Otis, and John O. Earle, had filed a complaint in equity, in Judge Wheeler's court, against James Lick, and others. The suit is brought to obtain the acceptance by the court of the resignation of plaintiffs as Trustees, and for settlement of their accounts, and the appointment of new Trustees, &c. The complaint sets forth the facts of the gifts of Mr. Lick, and their appointment as Trustees on June 9, 1874. The plaintiffs further declare that they have in all things proceeded with all the dispatch practicable in the premises, and performed their duties in good faith, and with a view alone to the advancement of the purposes of their trust. As it is quite extensively believed that a long and tedious litigation is about to grow up between Mr. Lick and themselves, and that the validity of their future acts will be involved in doubt in the public estimation by reason of the revocation, they are desirous of resigning their position as Trustees.

The following is the full prayer of the complaint:

Wherefore the plaintiffs pray that this honorable court will by its judgment and decree:

First—Accept the several resignations of these plaintiffs.

Second—Appoint Trustees in the place and stead of the plaintiffs.

Third—Settle, adjust, and determine the account of these plaintiffs as such Trustees.

Fourth—Allow and direct these plaintiffs to pay over to such succeeding Trustees the net balance of cash remaining in the hands of the plaintiffs after deducting all lawful disbursements and proper allowances.

Fifth—Allow and direct these plaintiffs to transfer and deliver to such succeeding Trustees all of the said trust property remaining in their hands, real, personal, and mixed, and effects of every kind belonging and appertaining to said trust, and to make all necessary and proper deeds of conveyance, so as to divest these plaintiffs of all of said trust property and the title thereto, and fully invest such succeeding Trustees with the same.

Sixth—Discharge these plaintiffs entirely from the said trust and all duties imposed upon them under and by virtue of the said deeds above referred to.

And the plaintiffs further pray that they may have such further or other relief as is meet in the premises and agreeable to equity.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE DOWN-TOWN PRECINCTS.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the consolidation of the Second, Third, and Twenty-eighth Precincts went into effect, and the precincts named have gone out of existence. The last roll-call in the abolished precincts was called by the Sergeants in command at 6:20 A. M., and the Patrolmen subsequently reported to the precincts to which they had been transferred by the board. All the records and the property of the department were conveyed to the adjacent precincts, and the Station-houses in the Second and Third Precincts, which are owned by the City, have been left in charge of one doorman each for the premises. The Captains rendered supernumerary by these changes have not yet been assigned to duty.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

20,000 Dist. Col 3-65s.	71⅛	13 Del. & Hudson	119
20,000 U. P. 1st	101⅛	10 N. Y. C. & H.	104⅞
200 A. & P. Tel.	26	700 Lake Shore	s3. 70⅝
200 Rock Island	b3. 105⅛	100 do	c. 70⅝
9 do	105⅜	200 do	70⅝
1300 Western Union	79⅛	100 do	70¾
1800 do	s3. 79⅛	200 do	70⅞
300 do	79¼	100 do	71
400 do	79¼	50 do	70¾
2150 do	79⅜	200 do	70⅞
500 do	c. 79⅛	500 do	s3. 70¾
700 do	b3. 79⅝	100 Union Pacific	c. 76⅞
200 do	c. 79⅝	200 do	76⅞
200 do	c. 79⅝	200 do	s3. 76¾
100 do	b3. 79⅜	200 do	77
100 do	c. 79⅝	2000 do	c. 77
1300 do	s60. 79⅝	500 do	b3. 77⅛
600 North-western	42	300 do	77
200 do	b3. 42	100 do	c. 76¾
500 do	42⅛	200 do	c. 76⅞
400 do	s3. 42	600 do	76⅝
1200 do	42	100 do	c. 76⅞
100 Ohio & Miss.	27	300 do	76⅞
100 do	26⅞	100 N. J. Central	114
1100 Pacific Mail	s3. 44¼	100 St. Paul	37⅛
1100 do	44¾	200 do	37¼
600 do	44⅞	100 St. Paul, Pf.	b3. 56⅞
600 do	b3. 45	800 Tol. & Wabash	14⅞
500 Erie Railway	30⅛	200 do	14⅝
300 do	30⅜	600 do	14¼
100 do	b3. 30½	100 do	14⅜
100 do	b3. 30⅝	200 do	14⅜
100 do	30⅜	200 do	14⅜
200 do	30½	100 Atlantic & Pac	p. 17¾
		100 St. L. & Kan. City	44

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s, '81,C.	123⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	122⅛
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62, ex. int.	116¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20, '68, R.	122
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	116
ex. int.	
9,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	103.116
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	117¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.	100⅞	33 Fourth Nat. Bk.	98
1,000 do	101	20 Bank of Republic	99¾
1,000 S. C. 6s, n.S.F.	6¼	100 Con. Coal	b.c. 49
3,000 C.&I. 1 & F. 7s	109	200 do	s3. 49⅛
1,000 N.J.C.C. ex. in.	111	300 P.M.S.S.Co	b.c.s3. 44⅞
5,000 N. J. C., 1st C.	b.c. 107	800 do	b3. 45
5,000 L.&St.P.7s, G.	86	100 do	44⅞
1,000 do	86¼	50 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 105¼
10,000 C. & N. W. C. G. B.	b3. 86¾	100 do	105⅛
5,000 C.C.C.&I, 1st ex int.	106	20 do	105
1,000 M.& E. 7s, '71	107⅛	2100 Erie R.	b.c. 30⅜
1,000 M.& E. 1st x.in.	110⅝	1000 do	c. 30⅜
1,000 L. & E. new	102	300 do	30⅜
11,000 M. C. 7s, ex int.	103⅛	100 Panama	b.c. 158
1,000 O. & M. 2d	73¾	50 Ill. Cen.	b.c. 105⅞
2,000 do	73⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	b.c. 42
1,000 C.P. 1st, C. & O.	94¼	200 do	42⅛
Branch	94¼	200 N. J. Cen.	b.c. 113¾
15,000 U. P. 1st	101⅜	100 C. & R. I.	b.c.b3. 105⅝
3,000 do	b.c. 101¼	300 Un. Pac.	b.c. 76¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G.	98

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE WEEK.

MR. SAMUEL DWIGHT PARTRIDGE TELLS ABOUT THE BOWEN CHECK AND SOME OTHER MATTERS—MR. TRACY TAKES THE STAND FOR THE PLAINTIFF—HIS EXAMINATION AND CROSS-EXAMINATION—THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE RESTED—REBUTTAL TESTIMONY.

The principal witness in the Beecher trial during the past week was Mr. Tracy, of counsel for the defendant, who was called at the close of the sitting on Monday. The first thing on that morning the cross-examination of Mr. Samuel Dwight Partridge was continued, Mr. Beach taking that duty from Mr. Fullerton. The main points of the old gentleman's testimony were that a piece of paper, on which was written by Tilton, "spoils from new friends for the enrichment of old," was pinned to the Bowen check when it was deposited at Woodruff & Robinson's; and secondly, certain conversations he had had, or said he had, with Moulton, about Tilton starting the *Golden Age* to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country. The cross-examination brought out what the witness did and did not do with the Bowen check and the accompanying slip, and the feebleness of his memory with relation to everything except the conversations alluded to.

After Mr. Partridge had been disposed of, a Mr. Edward J. Wright deposed to having overheard Mr. Tilton talk to a gentleman on the cars, at the time of the Woodhull publication, and say he did not mind it, but his wife was in delicate health and it might have a bad effect on her.

The next witness for Mr. Beecher was Mrs. Elizabeth La Pierre Palmer, wife of a Doctor Palmer, whom she married three days after being divorced from her first husband, Mr. Daniels; a spiritualistic and clairvoyant lady, who saw spirits in the court room, and who, on cross-examination, developed the most original sort of theological views, especially with reference to the incarnation. Her testimony was to the effect that she had part of Mrs. Woodhull's office, in the Spring of 1871, witness being then in the ladies' stocking-suspender business. She made Tilton's acquaintance in February of that year. He used to come frequently, and witness described the familiar relations which existed between Tilton and Woodhull. They discussed the project of the *Golden Age* in her presence. It was to be a spiritualistic organ. Witness read the Woodhull card of May 22, 1871, before its publication. Prior to that she was present at a conversation in which Mrs. Woodhull accused Mr. Beecher of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. At this Mr. Tilton started up and his face flushed, and he said: "Vicky, that is not true. My wife is as pure as snow. There have been no such relations between Mr. Beecher and her. I never told you so. You may have inferred it from what I have said, but it is not true." Mrs. Woodhull stepped forward, and, laying her hands upon Mr. Tilton's shoulder, said: "Theodore, you know that it is not in the nature of things for a man and woman to be thrown together as Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton have been and have nothing of that kind take place." Prior to the publication of the Woodhull scandal Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull came into witness' office together. Mrs. Woodhull said: "Daniels, I have something to show you." Then she read from the proofs of the scandal. Mr. Tilton only stopped a few moments and then went out. This was four to six weeks before April 16, 1872. Mrs. Woodhull handed witness the proofs, and she read them through. While Tilton was in the room witness said to Mrs. Woodhull that if she should publish anything concerning the private lives of any persons she would have nothing more to do with her. It would be her's and Tilton's death-blow. On cross-examination the witness did not apparently directly weak-y on her story.

Mr. Tracy was then called. After some general statements about his career, he learned of the Woodhull scandal the day after the publication; had a casual conversation with Mr. Woodruff some days after, on the subject of Mr. Moulton's relation to the scandal. Some considerable time after Mr. Woodruff came to witness and asked if he would consent to be consulted.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Tracy was to have resumed the stand on Tuesday, but Mr. Beach was unavoidably absent, and owing to the strong personal feeling between the witness and Mr. Fullerton, the latter declined to conduct the cross-examination. In justice to the plaintiff's side, it was therefore deemed proper to postpone the direct examination till Mr. Beach could be present to hear it. A witness was put on the stand who testified to having seen Theodore Tilton riding in a carriage with the Woodhulls in the Communistic procession, and then the court adjourned for the day.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday morning Mr. Tracy's direct examination was continued. After testifying to the call Mr. Woodruff had made upon him after the Woodhull publication, and a subsequent visit when Mr. Moulton was introduced, he went to the consultation which was held at Moulton's house, according to appointment, on the Sunday following the last interview. Mr. Woodruff wanted to know if it would be well for Moulton to publish a card denying the scandal. Mr. Tracy wanted to look at the papers before he gave an answer. Moulton took from a tin-box the "Apology," and handed it to witness, who said that he saw nothing in that paper to prevent a reply to Mrs. Woodhull's charges of adultery. The second paper shown witness by Moulton was the retraction, in connection with which Moulton also handed witness the explanation of the retraction. Witness, after reading them, made the comment that they seemed to imply that Mr Beecher had been attempting the virtue of Mrs. Tilton without success. These were the only papers shown witness by Mr. Moulton at that interview. Witness then asked Mr. Moulton if Mr. Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with adultery. Mr. Moulton answered no. "Well, what are the charges?" witness asked. Mr. Moulton answered that he would prefer that Mr. Tilton should tell his own story. Witness then left the house for the time that Mr. Tilton was to be present at the interview. Mr. Moulton went out for a few minutes and returned with Mr. Tilton, who took up the conversation. He said that witness had been called into the case without his knowledge, consent, or approval. He asked whether, should Mr. Beecher and he at any time come into collision, professional etiquette would permit witness to become counsel for Mr. Beecher? Witness said that if a person to a controversy should come to him and make a statement of his side of the case, and afterward the parties should come into collision, witness would not feel at liberty to become counsel to the other party. Thereupon Mr. Tilton unfolded the manuscript of the "true story," and read from it, stopping now and then to make explanations. After Mr. Tilton had finished reading the "true story," witness said to him, "Your statement settles one thing. You do not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery." "No," said Mr. Tilton, "my wife is a pure woman." Witness asked Mr. Tilton what his object was—to bury the scandal or to continue it. Mr. Tilton answered, to "bury it." Witness asked, why not then simply deny the truth of the Woodhull publication. Mr. Tilton picked out a number of which he could truthfully deny. At the close of the conversation Mr. Moulton asked what witness proposed. He answered that that depended upon what Mr. Tilton wanted to accomplish. If he wanted to bury the scandal, witness would say deny it, declare it a lie, and destroy the documents. Mr. Tilton said he would not permit any destruction of the documents, lest Mr. Beecher should turn on and rend him. The witness denied that Mr. Moulton had stated to him that the essential points of the Woodhull scandal were true; on the contrary, he said the story was essentially false. Nothing was said about justifiable lying. It was understood that all parties had been denying, and were to continue to deny, the Woodhull story privately. A few days after this interview witness had a conversation with Mr. Moulton in regard to consulting with Mr. Beecher, and he held such a consultation with him. The details of this conversation were excluded on objection. Up to the time of the first interview with Mr. Woodruff witness had heard nothing about the scandal, except what had been made public. The letters of Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Beecher, dated Sept. 29, were not read in connection with the "true story" in the interview. Moulton did not tell witness that Mr. Beecher had had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton; nor did witness say that if that was so it must be concealed at all hazards. Witness might have said that if a simple denial involved any lies, and the case concerned his own family, he would take the responsibility of telling such lies. He unhesitatingly said if the scandal was published it would ruin not only Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, but Tilton himself. Mr. Evarts then questioned Mr. Tracy in regard to his interview with Mr. Moulton, of July, 1874, when Mr. Tracy asked Mr. Moulton for the documents he held in behalf of Mr. Beecher. Judge Neilson refused to allow the details of the conversation to be given.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Tracy's direct examination was continued on Thursday morning, and speedily concluded, when Mr. Beach took him in hand for cross-examination. In reply to Mr. Evarts he said that he had never been the legal adviser of Mr. Tilton; that his services to the Investigating Committee were purely voluntary; that he did not anticipate becoming a witness in this case till his name was dragged in by the plaintiff as the representative of Mr. Beecher. Referring to the actions of the Investigating Committee, he said that on July 6 Mr. Beecher sent him to see Mrs. Tilton; he saw her and notified the committee, and they took her testimony at Mrs. Ovington's the same evening. He had a long conversation with Tilton about it. He denied emphatically that he had told Tilton that he had instructed Mrs. Tilton what to say previous to going before the committee, or that it was a "woman's right to deny" such a charge, or that he had asked Mr. Tilton to let her deny it and the scandal would be extinguished. Witness told Mr. Tilton that he considered himself released from his obligation not to become counsel for Mr. Beecher soon after July 10. The reason given was that Tilton had changed his case against Mr. Beecher. Witness never said that the committee would not inquire very hard after the truth. Neither did he express any such views as that Mr. Tilton might make any kind of a statement that would not drive Mr. Beecher from his pulpit, and witness would secure its adoption by the committee. Mr. Tracy then testified to a conversation with Mr. Moulton about July 13, in which Witness told Mr. Moulton that if Tilton pressed the charge against Mr. Beecher it would be bad for him, [Moulton,] as then the fact that money had been paid would have to come out. Mr. Moulton became angry and spoke harshly of Mr. Beecher for having told witness about the money, which was a matter of strict confidence between him and Mr. Beecher; that Mr. Tilton knew nothing about it. Witness answered that his information had been derived from Mr. Woodruff. Witness had been employed on two occasions as counsel for Woodruff & Robinson. This concluded the direct examination.

Opening the cross, Mr. Beach began to question Mr. Tracy very closely in regard to the dates and circumstances of his first connection with the case, and the part he had taken in it. Passing to the matter of the pledge, and the alleged charge on which it was given, Mr. Tracy admitted that, as a lawyer, he knew that no suit could be founded on a mere charge of improper solicitation. He refused to admit that at the time of giving the pledge he knew definitely that the charge was to be one of improper solicitation. He only inferred that from the documents he had seen. He knew it was not adultery. When he told Mr. Tilton that he considered himself absolved from his pledge, he would not say that he knew the form of accusation had been changed. He was then forced to admit that he knew the pledge to be utterly inapplicable to this case, yet he went on receiving Mr. Tilton's confidence. He never disabused Mr. Tilton until July, 1874. The pledge had, meantime, passed out of his mind.

When witness determined to become a witness, it was for the purpose of contradicting Messrs. Tilton, Moulton and Woodruff. He was the author of the opening for the defense to a large extent. Mr. Woodruff did not say at the beginning that Mr. Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with adultery. Asked whether he would swear that Mr. Woodruff did not say that in substance, the witness replied that Mr. Woodruff gave him the impression that he believed Mr. Beecher had done something wrong in Mr. Tilton's family, but what it was Mr. Woodruff did not state. He was positive that adultery was not distinctly mentioned. He was equally positive that Mr. Woodruff did not tell him at the first interviews that Mr. Beecher had advanced $500 for the benefit of Mr. Tilton's family.

The witness' interviews with Gen. Butler were then taken up. He was asked whether, on Aug. 9, when there was a discussion as to whether Mr. Moulton should deliver up the papers, in accordance with the request preferred by the committee, he did not advise him not to. He answered that he did not recollect. He did not tell Mr. Butler, in Mr. Moulton's presence, that he appeared at the interview in the capacity of a representative or counsel of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beach then sought to draw from Gen. Tracy that he went to Boston, July 1, 1874, to consult with Gen. Butler as to the best way of suppressing the scandal, but he would admit no more than "he never supposed he was acting contrary to Mr. Beecher's wish." Witness did not remember that Gen. Butler said he understood the charge against Mr. Beecher to be adultery. Another interview between witness, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Moulton took place in Moulton's house on July 20. It was there arranged for Gen. Tracy to absent himself from the meeting of the Investigating Committee that evening, so that it could not go on and Mr. Moulton and Gen. Butler would have more time to work on Mr. Tilton to suppress the scandal. On the morning of Aug. 11 Gen. Butler, accompanied by his stenographer, called at witness' boarding-house and dictated part of a statement which he suggested that Mr. Beecher should read to his church after refusing to testify before the committee. Subsequent to the interview of Aug. 11 Gen. Butler sent witness a package which he did not read. He admitted that he had asked Gen. Butler to finish the statement and send it to him, but that it arrived too late. He could recollect nothing about an accompanying letter, in which Gen. Butler said that Mr. Beecher, being guilty of adultery, the statement was the best that could be drawn up under the circumstances, though such an assertion might readily be in a letter of Gen. Butler, because the General believed Mr. Beecher to be guilty. Witness refused to admit that it was arranged to use the statement as described above, or that it was on condition that Mr. Moulton should hand over the scandal papers to Gen. Butler. He did not know that Mr. Moulton did so hand over the papers in compliance with that arrangement.

FRIDAY.

The testimony taken on Friday was comparatively brief. Mr. Tracy's cross-examination was closed with inquiries relating to some minor matters in connection with the Investigating Committee business and the consultations with Gen. Butler. The defense caused a general surprise by announcing that they rested their case.

Counsel for the plaintiff, taking their turn at a sensation, announced that they would not object to Mrs. Tilton's being put on the witness stand. This offer the counsel for Mr. Beecher rather warmly declined.

The rebuttal evidence was then given. Two witnesses testified to Tilton's walking in the Communists' procession and not riding with the Woodhulls, and then came Mr. John Swinton, who clinched the case completely by his straightforward testimony that he walked arm in arm with Tilton almost from the start of the procession till it broke up at the Lincoln Monument. His cross-examination by Mr. Evarts, which was brief and kindly, only confirmed beyond a shadow of a doubt what he had testified to on the direct.

BARBARA FRITCHIE AND THE FLAG.

JUBAL EARLY HAS HIS SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

Jubal Early has written one of his characteristic letters in which he vents much of his venom and gives very decided opinions on the subject of the display of the American flag at Frederick, Md., by Barbara Fritchie, One paragraph, the only one of importance in the letter, is comparatively mild in expression, and reads thus:

On the morning that we passed through Frederick on the expedition for the capture of Harper's Ferry, the two following incidents occurred, one of which I witnessed in person, and the other was described to me by an entirely reliable officer of Hays' Louisiana Brigade: As my brigade of Ewell's division was marching through the town on the street which connects with the road to Boonsboro, a young girl about ten or eleven years old was standing on the platform in front of a framed wooden house on the left side of the street as we marched, with a small flag, (United States,) of the size commonly called candy-flags, in her hand, which she was slowly waving. While thus engaged in this silly, monotonous tone, "Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes! Hurrah with the Stars and Bars!" By her side stood another girl about five or six years old, looking as if she did not know what it all was about, and the girl who was going through the performance seemed to have no part in the matter, but to be merely going mechanically through a recitation she had been taught. The doors and window-shutters of the house were closed, and not another human being was visible about it. The men, as they passed, laughed and joked pleasantly about the affair, but not a rude or unpleasant remark was made by them. Of course, indication of disposition to interfere with the girl was by a one-legged man who had been accompanying one of my regiments on horseback during the campaign. When I got up I found him somewhat excited, and upon my asking him what was the matter, he called my attention to the girl with the flag, and said he had a good mind to get down and take the flag from her. He had evidently taken two or three extra drinks, and I told him he was a fool—to go on and let the girl alone—she could do no harm with her candy-flag; and thereupon he moved on. The other incident occurred further on—I think just across the bridge in the western part of the town. As the Louisiana brigade (Hays') was passing, a coarse, ditty-looking woman rushed up a narrow alley with a United States flag, very much soiled, which she thrust out of the alley, when an Irish soldier in the brigade, with his ready Irish wit, made a remark about "that dom'd ould dirty rag," as he called it, which sent her back with her flag in a hurry, and no effort to take the flag from her was made. Upon these two incidents, I presume, are based Mr. Whittier's "lofty numbers" and the disputed claim to the honor and glory of having flaunted the "Union flag" in the faces of Stonewall Jackson's "ragged rebels" as they passed through Frederick. The story told by the Frederick correspondent of the *Sun* about a flag being stricken from the hand of a Mrs. Quantrill by one of our officers is, I think, as groundless as that told in Whittier's verses. If any such incident had occurred, and it had been the subject of reprimand or disapproval by his superior officers, I think I would have heard of it. I have witnessed a number of instances of the display of small flags, or the Union colors, as they were called, by ladies in the enemy's country as we passed through their towns, but I never heard of an instance in which any violence or rudeness was used by our officers or soldiers on such occasions; though, when the exhibitions became obtrusive, our boys were always ready with a good-natured witticism or jest that put an end to these exuberant displays of patriotism. I have also seen ladies, even in Pennsylvania, wave their white handkerchiefs to our troops. Whoever is disposed to claim the honor of either of the two incidents in Frederick that I have mentioned is entirely welcome to do so.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that Mr. Whittier, on the other hand, claims he has satisfactory evidence to his own mind of the facts as narrated. Miss Dorothea Dix is one of his authorities.

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

LEBANON, Penn., May 1.—The jury in the case of Daniel Dougherty, charged with the murder of George Major, Chief Burgess of Mahanoy City, on the night of the 1st of October, 1874, came into court at 11:30 o'clock A. M. to-day with a verdict of not guilty.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS TO BE DRIVEN FROM OFFICE.

THE VACANCIES IN THE PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS—THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS LOOKED FORWARD TO WITH MUCH INTEREST—THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CLAIM ALL THE OFFICES FOR THEIR FOLLOWERS.

The doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils" is one in which Democrats have an abiding faith. Mayor Hunter believes in it, and has announced his intention of making none but party nominations for the offices which the Brooklyn City charter provides shall be filled during the present month. These offices are as follows:

Three Commissioners of the Board of City Works, with an aggregate salary of $19,000 a year, of which the President receives $7,000, and the two associate members $6,000 each.

Three Police and Excise Commissioners. The salary of the Presidents of the board (who is also an ex officio member of the Board of Health) is $7,000, and of the two other members, $5,000 each.

Three Fire Commissioners, at a salary of $4,000 each. On June 1 a Register of Arrears of Taxes, at a salary of $5,000, is to be appointed, and on July 1 the Mayor will make a nomination for the office of Collector of Taxes and Assessments, to which a salary of $7,000 a year is attached. In the Board of City Works and the Board of Police and Excise the Republicans are now in amajority. In the Board of Fire Commissioners there is one Republican; the Register of Arrears of Taxes is a Republican, and the Collector of Taxes and Assessments, although not strictly a party man, professes the same political creed. The management of all these departments of the City Government during their administration by the present Republican incumbents has been altogether in the interests of the people. That fact, however, will not, it appears, be taken into consideration by the Mayor. He believes in what he calls "strict party accountability," and in accordance with this profession the names he will send in to the Board of Aldermen tomorrow for Commissioners of Police and Excise and Commissioners of the Board of City Works will be, it is said, those of Democrats or "Liberal" Republicans, Mr. Hunter's definition of "strict party accountability" being, according to himself, broad enough to embrace the latter political sect.

WILL THE MAYOR EXCLUDE REPUBLICANS?

By many respectable citizens who are not officeholders it is still hoped that Mayor Huner will not deliberately exclude the Republicans of Brooklyn from all voice in the government of the city. The Republicans have repeatedly carried Kings County, and with a fair vote at an ordinary election the Democrats would have but a very small majority. All the reforms which the city now enjoys were given to it by Republicans, and it is hardly three years since an election was won by the Democrats by open and barefaced stuffing of the ballot-boxes. Mayor Hunter himself, although he received the Democratic nomination, was carried into office by a reform movement sustained by many Republican voters. The circumstances under which he was nominated were peculiar. The people demanded a man who was not a professional politician, and the Republican City Convention nominated such a man for Mayor in the person of Mr. Charles Fellows, of the Eastern District. His nomination was received with the utmost enthusiasm by all reformers and the people generally. If he had accepted the nomination his election was certain. The Democrats, thoroughly alarmed, made haste to nominate Mr. Hunter, a man who had not even been spoken of before, and who, when he was nominated, refused to make any party pledges whatever, but, on the contrary, promised that he would regard the interests of the whole people. Mr. Fellows declined the Republican nomination, and the reform element at once took up Mr. Hunter, who was President of a bank and not in any sense a professional politician. Up to the present Mr. Hunter has not had afforded him much opportunity to make good his promises. He has generally been in unison with the Democratic leaders, and whenever he opposed them, which he did in some minor things, he was compelled to submit. It is for that reason that many people are inclined to doubt that he will now disregard the dictation of "Boss" McLaughlin and the other Democratic leaders in the nominations about to be made. As far as the "strict party accountability" goes, Mayor Hunter has taken his cue from McLaughlin and the others. They certainly mean by "strict party accountability," (the Mayor may not regard it in the same light,) that having "languished in the cold shade of opposition" for several years, and being reduced to a crippled condition, they desire to obtain control of the entire patronage of Kings County.

THE LEADERS CLAIM THE OFFICES FOR PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS.

That this is true may be easily seen by the list of names—nearly all professional politicians—which they have put forward for the Mayor's consideration. For the past three weeks delegations of Democrats and "Liberal" Republicans have been constantly endeavoring to have the Mayor give them some assurance that he would nominate some of their friends. So far the Mayor has not committed himself to any names, although semi-official lists have been published by the Democratic leaders. Of the persons who they claim are to be nominated, "Boss" McLaughlin is confident that he is master of the situation for the reason that he controls the Board of Aldermen—that is, the Democratic majority in the Board—and should the Mayor's nominations not meet with his approval he can prevent their confirmation. The slate made out by "Boss" McLaughlin and the other Democratic leaders, and which the Mayor is expected to nominate to-morrow, is as follows:

Board of Police and Excise.—Daniel D. Briggs, Gen. H. W. Slocum, and John Pyburn.

Board of City Works.—Thomas W. Adams, W. A. Fowler, and C. Gilbertson.

Department of Fire and Buildings.—Frederick Massey, Hugh McLaughlin (a cousin of the Boss,) and William A. Brown.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

Special attention will be paid by the people to the reorganization of the Board of Police. Under the Presidency of Gen. Jourdan the Police force of this City has been brought to a state of proficiency unknown in its history before. Property-owners and citizens generally outside of politics have a keen appreciation of this fact, and will demand that if the man who was principally instrumental in bringing the force up to its present high standard is to be removed—and Gen. Jourdan's removal can only take place on purely political grounds—that a man at least equal in ability will replace him. The evident object of the Democrats is to make a clean sweep of the department, and not subordinates as well as the heads. This policy was not pursued by the Republicans when they came into power in the City, for the reason that it would, and will now if carried out, work irreparable injury to the business of the City, and consequently to the interests of the citizens. Of the Police Telegraph Department, under the superintendency of Mr. George H. Fianly this is particularly true. Mr. Flanly is a Democrat, but holds his position, the Police Department being under Republican control, because he is the very best man that could be obtained for the place. He has selected, without regard to their political belongings, and trained with a great deal of care, the following corps of operators: Messrs. William J. McKelvey, William R. Gear, Thomas Williams, and Louis W. Ebell. At night the responsibility that rests on whatever operator happens to be in charge is very great. In New-York there is always an Inspector on duty at night, and instructions asked for by the Police in any part of the City are referred to him. In Brooklyn the operator has entire charge from 11 or 12 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock the following morning. Aside, therefore, from the responsibility resting on him, from the fact that he has charge of the entire Fire Department, he must be thoroughly posted on Police business and competent to give immediate instructions on all doubtful matters. A very great and unnecessary risk will therefore be run in making any change in his department. Mr. Flanly, being a Democrat, is sure of this position, but it is the general opinion among insurance men and others interested specially in the proper working of the fire alarm and Police telegraph that the department should be taken out of the area of politics.

THE CABINET.

In a card to the Washington *Star*, Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, denies that he is interested in any company formed for any purpose connected with the Black Hills Indian country, and continues:

"Morever, I have never directly or indirectly, by word or act, joined in any effort whatever, or made any on my own account, to displace Secretary Delano from President Grant's Cabinet, either for the purpose mentioned in the published statement, or or any other; nor have I any desire that Secretary Delano should be supplanted for the purpose suggested or any other. I consider the question as to selection of Cabinet officers one belonging exclusively to the President, free from any suggestion or advice, much less dictation from members of the Senate; and even were it otherwise, my faith in the judgment and patriotism of the President would induce me to remain silent on that subject."

MORE CROP REPORTS FROM TENNESSEE.

Judging from its reports of the effect of the late cold snap in various portions of Tennessee, the Nashville *Union*, of April 27, says: "The general opinion appears to be that the fruit, with the exception of apples, has been seriously injured, and that the crop of peaches, pears, plums, and cherries will be unusually small; still, in some localities there will be a pretty fair yield. There is a good prospect for a fair yield of apples. The wheat has been but slightly damaged, and as the report comes up from every direction that the area seeded to wheat is much larger than last year, we may look for a very large crop, unless it should be injured hereafter. The injury to the tobacco plants has not been very serious, and there will be no lack to put in as large a crop as can be cultivated. The outlook is greatly more favorable than was anticipated ten days ago."

THE FINE ARTS.

PICTURE SALES OF THE COMING WEEK—SOME NOTES ON THE CHAPMAN AND AVERY COLLECTIONS — FORTUNY'S WORKS—HIS STUDIO IN ROME.

A supplementary sale of the works belonging to Mr. Henry T. Chapman, of Brooklyn, for which room could not be found in the Leavitt Gallery, is to be held at the Kurtz Gallery, in Madison square, on Wednesday evening next. Supplementary sales are not looked on with favor, as a general thing, but those who have courage enough to buy pictures independent of names, will find here many good works which may doubtless be obtained at moderate prices. Besides some pleasing examples of the English school by H. Peele and others, with their generally good color, crisp foliage, and carefully-painted figures, there are good specimens by David Col, Wex of Munich, Jules Dupre, Stetzner, Jacque, Wyngaerdt, Garcia Mencia, Desaux, P. W. Sebes, Reyntiens, Eugene Lambert, A. R. Vernon, Bonvier, and Zwengauer, our own school being represented by Church, Bierstadt, Kensett, S. R. Gifford, T. L. Smith, T. W. Perry, J. F. Cole, David Johnson, Whittredge, J. B. Irving, Magrath, Edward Gay, Story, S. J. Guy, Winslow Homer, and Lazarus.

David Col's work is exceedingly good. It represents two old people watching two young ones making love beneath the trees. Col never fails in telling his story, be it simple or complicated. The expression of the old woman's face there can be no mistaking. From Stetzner there is a peasants' festival, full of life and incident, the most striking figure being an old man dancing to amuse a baby. Jules Dupre, whose works are daily rising in value, has a small village scene, painted in his usual vigorous manner; Jacque a capitally executed pointer; Wyngaerdt, two or three bright and sunny little landscapes; Zwengauer, a prairie, with its silence and solitude unbroken save by a herd of deer, an expressive work, in which the artist's aim has been thoroughly and successfully carried out; Desaux, a barn filled with well-drawn sheep; Eugene Lambert, a good, but roughly executed, study of cats; and P. W. Sebes, a fine firelight effect.

Turning to the works by our own artists, we find a strong sunset by Church; another by Bierstadt; an evening effect by Kensett; good specimens by S.R. Gifford, and Whittredge; a carefully-executed work by Edward Gay; a winter scene by Thomas L. Smith, and "Village Homes at Close of Day," by the same artist, the latter being a very charming study of river and woodland scenery. Mr. Foxcroft Cole, of Boston, is fairly represented. Mr. T. W. Perry has "Anne Hathaway"; David Johnson some nice little bits of woodland and sky, good in color and sentiment; S. J. Guy, "The Spaniel"; Winslow Homer, a composition painted with unusual care representing two young ladies playing at "graces"; Lazarus, a "Falstaff;" Story, what we suppose may be called "The Connoisseur," and J. B. Irving, "Children at Prayer."

OTHER SALES.

To the fine collection belonging to Mr. S. P. Avery, at the Somerville Gallery, which is to be sold on Tuesday evening next, we have already called attention. Mr. Avery's knowledge of art, combined with a taste seldom, if ever, at fault, renders it almost impossible for an unworthy specimen to creep into his collections. By a typographical error in a previous notice we were made to speak of Boughton's "Penitent" in somewhat disparaging terms. Our opinion of the work—and we believe it is one shared in by those most competent to judge—is that Mr. Boughton has done nothing better than this either in feeling or execution. It is free from the crude color and hard outline so disagreeably prominent in nearly all his later works.

At the Leavitt Art Rooms the collection belonging to Daniel Sloan, Esq., of this City, is on view. It comprises Jerome Thompson's paintings "Mount Mansfield," "Belated Party, Top of Mount Mansfield," "Candacia Lake," "A Misty Morning," and "The Old Oaken Bucket," painted in 1860 and never chromoed. Also a fine specimen by Thomas Cole, with good examples by other artists, American and foreign.

FORTUNY'S STUDIO IN ROME.

A Swiss paper says: "The studio of the late Senor Mariano Fortuny—'La joli Fortuny,' as he was called by his Roman friends—has recently been opened for inspection at the Villa Riganti, in Rome, where the young artist resided. Everybody was curious to view for the last time the chamber where the distinguished Spaniard wrought such wonders with the brush, and from morning till evening the spacious *atelier* of the Villa Riganti was crowded with visitors, among whom were diplomatists and officers of distinction, authors, journalists, and artists of almost every nationality. A kind of corridor or passage, artistically embellished, and a staircase hung with ivy, led to the enormous studio where, the last few years of his life, Fortuny had been in the habit of working, it is said, fourteen hours out of the twenty-four. The artist was overwhelmed with patronage, and had enough commissions to occupy his time for many years to come. Alas! these years were never to come for the gifted painter to enjoy. The studio appeared in that magnificent disorder peculiar to some artists of reputation and pecuniary means. Numbers of water-color drawings, remarkable for their good drawing and careful finish, still remained on the walls, together with several unfinished sketches, and the cartoon for Fortuny's largest and most important work, 'The Battle of the Tetuan.' After contemplating the vigor, dash, and breadth exhibited in this design, one could hardly believe that the same hand had also painted such delicately-touched works as the 'Marriage in the Cathedral of Madrid' and the 'Arcadi.' It was as difficult to realize this as it would be to imagine a Leonardo da Vinci or a Michael Angelo with the qualities of a Teniers or a Wilkie. In a corner, near the studio door, hung a portrait of D'Espinay, the sculptor, done in pen and ink upon a rough tragacanth paper; and in an opposite corner stood a bust of Fortuny, which, with the exception of some photographs of the artist, is the only portrait of him that remains. Fortuny had collected a vast number of art-treasures, chiefly for use in picture-making, and his studio was a perfect Wardour-street shop of valuable tapestries, rare china and glass, arms, armor, and rich draperies. One very remarkable object in this small museum of curiosities was a strangely-fashioned rapier, the blade of which was of Damascus steel, and the hilt of steel and ivory. This Toledo weapon was designed and entirely made by Fortuny himself, who occasionally practiced the difficult art in which Benvenuto Cellini excelled. What might the young Spaniard not have achieved if he had been spared to his friends and to the Art-world?"

Photographic copies of all Fortuny's larger works, forty-eight in all, have been recently received by Messrs. Knoedler & Co. They form an exceedingly interesting collection.

THE GRAVES OF UNIONISTS AND CONFEDERATES.

A gentleman in Augusta, Ga., last week sent a letter to Mrs. M. E. Walton, President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, asking if, "in view of the kind feeling recently manifested by Northern men for Southern soldiers, and of the fact that at several places in the North the graves of the Southern dead have been remembered when those of Federal soldiers were decorated, it would not be well for the association to have flowers placed upon the graves of the Federal dead in the Augusta Cemetery next Monday." The writer also stated that it would be "a graceful and a fitting tribute to the valor of a former foe," and gave an assurance that if the suggestion should be adopted the association would have the hearty co-operation of the Confederate soldiers and the citizens of Augusta generally. Mrs. Walton returned the following answer: "During the war Mrs. Dr. Steiner and myself daily visited two wards in the hospital for sick and wounded soldiers—one a Confederate and the other a Federal—and they shared alike of the nourishment we carried. We did so then from humanity, hoping our soldiers would meet with similar consideration on Northern soil. I now propose, on our Decoration Day, that we reciprocate to any Federal dead in our midst the respect that has recently been shown to the Confederate dead."

A PNEUMATIC THERMOMETER.

A citizen of San Francisco has invented what he calls a pneumatic thermometer, intending to register on the deck of a vessel carrying a cargo liable to spontaneous combustion, the amount of heat which that cargo generates, thus giving timely warning to the officers of the approaching danger of conflagration of the cargo. After experimenting as to the sensitiveness of the thermometer, the San Francisco Board of Marine Surveyors have formally expressed their approval of the instrument and recommended its general use on board vessels carrying cargoes liable to spontaneous combustion.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURT.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY—THE CASE OF MASON, THE COUNTERFEITER.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday morning, the Grand Jury presented indictments against Thomas Radcliffe, for suborning Thomas Groome and Thomas Farrell to perjure themselves when becoming sureties for William H. McKinley, an alleged fraudulent bankrupt, and Charles I. Sprague for counterfeiting internal revenue check stamps. The Grand Jury, having no further business before them, were discharged for the term. George Albert Mason, the convicted counterfeiter, had been brought down for sentence; and, before the court was opened, United States District Attorney Bliss having received an anonymous communication to the effect that Mason was probably armed, United States Marshal Fiske had him searched in the office of Commissioner Davenport, but no weapon was found on his person. He had a long written statement, giving his view of his case, which he intended to apply for permission to read when arraigned for sentence; but Judge Benedict, who was quite ill, and unable to hear and consider the lengthy statements both sides were prepared to make, and having to sit in Brooklyn next week, adjourned the court over to next Saturday morning, when sentence on Mason will be pronounced.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford will call and assign bankruptcy and other cases on the civil jury calendar.

ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS.

On the 5th ult. Joseph Garbeise, Vincent Palmo, and another, all Italians, were charged before Commissioner Shields with passing a counterfeit $5 greenback, but were all discharged for lack of evidence that they knew the note was counterfeit. On Friday Garbeise was rearrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 greenback on Rachel Cohen, of No. 43 Baxter street, and was held to answer by Commissioner Shields, and yesterday Palmo was also rearrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 greenback on Giorgio Montegriffo, of No. 328 Pearl street, and was held to answer by the same Commissioner. They are supposed to be part of an Italian gang of counterfeiters, the principals of which were arrested and imprisoned a few years ago.

TWEED'S BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Counsel for William M. Tweed, in the six million suit brought against him in the name of the people of the State, applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order directing the Attorney General of the State to show cause why he should not be compelled to furnish to defendant's attorneys a bill of particulars of the respective vouchers charged to be false, fraudulent, raised, &c., on which the suit is founded; also, to show cause why the complaint should not be made more definite and certain by alleging therein in what respect the City has acquired an interest in the suit. Judge Barrett granted the order, making it returnable to-morrow.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

In the suit between Eugene Kelly and the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, a motion was made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to punish for contempt Benjamin M. Stilwell, one of the defendants in the suit, for refusing to submit certain books and papers claimed to be connected with the litigation to the Referee. Mr. Stilwell appeared and denied that the papers which it is sought to compel him to produce had any relations to this suit, but claimed that they belonged in another suit, and to another company, and it any had application to this suit, they formed but a small portion of those demanded of him. Pending a decision on the question of contempt, Judge Barrett directed Mr. Stilwell to file answers to certain interrogatories relating to the papers in question within two days, and until the expiration of that time the matter stands adjourned.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The jury in the case of Lawrence Noonan, the Adams Express driver, charged with being implicated in the larceny of a safe containing property representing $65,000, were brought into the Court of General Sessions from Sweeney's Hotel, where they had been locked up all night. In response to the questions of Mr. Sparks, the foreman announced that they had not agreed upon a verdict, nor was there the least likelihood that they could. Recorder Hackett said that in view of the importance of the case, and the length of time consumed in the trial, the jury ought to discuss their differences and do all in their power to arrive at some conclusion. Under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to keep them together until they had disposed of the case. He therefore sent them back to their room. The jury came into court at 1:30 P. M., at which hour, not having agreed upon a verdict, they were discharged by the Recorder. The jury stood exactly as they did on leaving court twenty-four hours before—eight for conviction and four for acquittal. On motion of the counsel for the defense, the Recorder admitted Noonan to bail in $5,000, District Attorney Russell acquiescing.

COURT NOTES.

John Moriarty was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 greenback on William Dugan.

The Templeton child case, which was to have been continued before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court yesterday, was adjourned until Saturday next owing to the indisposition of ex-Judge Busteed, counsel for Mrs. Templeton.

Charles B. Rouss and William J. Bell, comprising the auction firm of Rouss, Bell & Co., indicted for grand larceny and conspiracy, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On motion of Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, counsel for the prisoners, bail in each case was fixed at $15,000.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES

IN

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Materials.

RAYURES ARLESIENNES,
TISSUE DE TOILE,
SURAT CLOTH,
TOUR DE MONDE,
ALGERINE BOURETTE,
TOILET D'ARGENT,
GAZE SURAT,
GAZE INDIEN,
GAZE ORIENTAL,
GAZE LOSANGE,
DAMASK SILK GRENADINE,
TOILE D'ALGOISE,
KNICKERBOCKER VIEGOGNES,
LIMOUSINES,
BLACK and COLORED VELVET STRIPED GRENADINES,
SEA-SIDE GRENADINES,
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES and JACONETS.
MADRAS CHECK and STRIPED GINGHAMS,
PLAIN, PLAID, and STRIPED CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH,
together with all the latest styles in
WOOL TEXTURES,
in endless variety, and at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

JUST RECEIVED,
An invoice of NEW DESIGNS IN

Hamburg Embroidered Nets,

and TRIMMINGS to match.
BLACK, WHITE, and COLORED Silk GUIPURE NETS,
DUTCHESS LACE TIES,
BLACK SPANISH and GUIPURE LACE SCARFS,
Together with full lines of manufactured

LACE GOODS AND LACES,

At the Lowest Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.,

Outfitting Department

FOR

LADIES, MISSES, AND INFANTS.

BATH AND FRENCH MORNING WRAPPERS,
DRESSING SACQUES AND SKIRTS.
MISSES' PARIS CLOTH SACQUES, AND OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BOYS' CLOTH, TWEED, AND PIQUE SUITS, FROM THREE TO EIGHT YEARS OLD.
GREAT BARGAINS IN PARIS AND CITY MADE UNDERWEAR, &c.
N. B.—WEDDING AND INFANTS' OUT-FITS, Ready-made and to Order.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., are now offering a full and complete assortment of Plain-colored TAFFETAS, GROS GRAINS, and FAILLES, in the most fashionable colorings.
STRIPED AND CHECKED SUMMER SILKS,
LOUISINES,
FIGURED AND PLAID FOULARDS,
PLAIN AND CHECKED PONGEES, &c.
Also,
BLACK SILKS, all the celebrated manufactures,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PARASOLS,

SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS,

Of
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
N. B.—Lace Covers mounted to order in the best manner.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

DIVIDENDS.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION }
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER Cent. free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after May 1.
The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May. M. F. READING, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, also becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st., New-York City. THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, }
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordville Railroad Company, due on 1st May next, will be paid at the office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE }
RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.
WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
CORNER LOWERY AND BROOME ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 18 5.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Wilmington Coal, Mining, and Manufacturing Company, due May 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of
STERETT & COLBRON,
No. 17 New st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHARLES S. VAN WYCK Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

SECURITIES, INCLUDING
TOWN OF LAKE 7 per Cent. Water Bonds.
HYDE PARK 7 per Cent. Water Bonds.
SOUTH PARK 7 per Cent. Bonds.
LINCOLN PARK 7 per Cent. Bonds.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE CHOICE INVESTMENTS FOR SALE BY

H. A. SCHREINER,
No. 50 WALL ST.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 36 BROAD ST.
BRANCH OFFICE IN FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE TELEGRAPH
with our main office. Parties having accounts with other houses can have their orders executed by us for account of their brokers, the one commission covering the whole transaction.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.
The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

7 S, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 18 per cent., interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 48 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEferred BONDS for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 48 Pine st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI LOAN.

$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.

THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly, Jan. 1 and July 1, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in 1902.
These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction, BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN; eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.
Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.
Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on MAY 15, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July 1. In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.
Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.
The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
FOR

$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,

being the balance of the said city loan, in accordance with the above advertisement.
Bids will be opened MAY 10, prox., at noon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,
which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:
AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.
Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other informat on as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.
SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.
SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.
SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.
SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.
Approved March 2, 1875.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY }
COMPANY, April 27, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 30 day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 30 of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., }
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. ROBERT J. NIVEN, secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, April 30, 1875. }

The Union Trust Company of New-York has been appointed transfer agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and will hereafter pay its matured coupons.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.
FREDERIC ZEREGA,
Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK and OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEWYork, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 66 Wall st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second floor to rent elegantly furnished, entire or in suites, by private family residing on the avenue, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, Mr. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST REspectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster, and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY AT NO. 235 West 38th st., having leased the two elegant new connecting houses, north-west corner of 49th st. and Madison av., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board; fine upper rooms for gentlemen; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, occupying a fine brown-stone house, offer good rooms and board to a family of three or four, to take the place of such a party; have occupied them three years; no other boarders. No. 335 East 50th st., Beekman Hill, near 2d av.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.

Entire floor; six large, light rooms, together or separately, with or without private table; also elegant suite of parlors in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A private family will let their elegantly-furnished parlor floor, en suite or separate; liberal reduction to permanent party; no children; breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HANDsomely-furnished house, near Reservoir Park, will rent choice rooms at discount to party paying three months' advance; security given; splendid location for physician. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, together or separately; also, single room to a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—Second floor, entire; also, other front suites, handsomely furnished, with board; house and appointments first-class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen with or without board.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—PARTIES WISHING board for the months of May and June, can find elegant accommodations at Summer prices; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURnished, with all modern improvements, to let without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE ACCOMMOdated in a private family living in one of the best locations on Jersey City Heights; references required. Address G. R. U., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOURTH AV., NO. 280.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large sunny front room, on parlor floor, well furnished, with breakfast or full board; terms moderate; modern improvements; references.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Elegantly-furnished room on first floor, with piano and every convenience; also, one on second, adjoining bath.

NO. 249 WEST 25TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, southern exposure, and all conveniences, to let, with board; al table and attendance; also, two single rooms; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—LARGE ELEGANTLY furnished room or suite, third-story front; private family; either to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; within two blocks of Broadway; no board.

NO. 112 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Nicely furnished second floor with bath and every convenience for gentlemen; full or partial board; rooms separate or en suite.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front room, with alcove, in a French family, for two; excellent table; references.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—HANDsomely furnished; ample closet room; private entrance; also, two furnished bedrooms; private family. Address OWNER, No. 244 West 44th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208 MADISON PARK.—Parties of adults wishing first-class board can find elegant suites in this desirable location. Reasonable terms.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

THREE PLEASANT, NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with bay-window; second floor of a corner house; can eat together or separately. Inquire at No. 120 Lexington av., corner 28th st.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on second and third floors; will be rented at summer prices; also, one entire floor suitable for business; breakfast if desired; restaurant opposite.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, to gentlemen, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; highest references exchanged.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, connecting; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, FURnished; with or without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 216 West 38th st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at Summer prices. Breakfast if desired.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 308 EAST.—TO let, with board, second and third floors, front; house and location first class; near 2d av.

AIRY, NICELY FURNISHED SUMMER front room, second floor, for one or two gentlemen. No. 224 2d av.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., 62 WEST.—TO LET —Well-furnished front alcove room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also parlor floor; house first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board for the Summer or permanently; also table board.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

A ROOM WITH SITTING-ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen on parlor floor, with board; references exchanged. At No. 194 West 10th st.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—LARGE OR SINGLE rooms; house first-class; superior board; references; rooms after June 1 at Summer prices.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—THREE OR FOUR handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, one on third and one on fourth floor, with or without board; references exchanged.

PARTIES WISHING HANDSOME ROOMS and board, with or without private table, apply at No. 309 5th av.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable suite of rooms, with private table.

THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, WITH SPLENdid rooms and excellent table, on very reasonable terms at No. 221 East 30th st., near 3d av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, with first-class table; prices reasonable; references exchanged.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED—A LARGE FRONT room in private house to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 845 6th av., near 39th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD—IN A DELIGHTFUL PART OF NEW-Jersey, one and a half hours from New-York, with a private family; will take only one respectable family, and can give ample accommodation for horses, carriages, &c., with every variety of vegetables, milk and butter *ad libitum*. Fare on train 83 50 per month. Address A. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO FAMILIES, consisting of four adults, five children, and two servants, within an hour of New-York; ample rooms and good table desired. Address S., Box No. 4,813 Post Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED ON A GOOD FARM WITHin two hours' ride on Erie, or Morris and Essex Railroads, for a family of nine, including children. Address, with full description and terms, H. M. H., Box No. 72 Post Office, New-York.

$12 PER MONTH WILL PAY THE BOARD of a child in the country, where it will have a mother's care; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. T., care of W. B. Wells, 302 Broadway.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A first-class house from June 1; location cool, pleasant, and healthy. Address Box No. 46, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

PLAINFIELD.—BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON'S FAREWELL.
JARRETT & PALMER..... Lessees and Managers

NEILSON'S FAREWELL WEEK IN AMERICA.

But seven more impersonations will be given by the distinguished English tragedienne, as her brief engagement positively closes with the present week.

THE BOX OFFICE
will be opened every morning at 8 o'clock, and the sale of tickets continued until 10 at night. Seats can be secured for either of the limited number of performances, including the FAREWELL MATINEE next Saturday.

Halliday's dramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's enthralling tale of "Kenilworth."
AMY ROBSART,
will, by reason of its success, continue the offering of the engagement until further notice,
MISS NEILSON
giving her renowned original interpretation of the title character.
The Grand Spectacular Play is produced with new scenery, charming music, superb costumes, and novel mechanical effects.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON of the week, May 6, a special performance for the
BENEFIT OF STAGE MANAGER VINCENT.
A bill of great magnitude prepared.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 7,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS NEILSON,
upon which extraordinary occasion she will assume one other of her great characters, supported by the company of Booth's Theatre.
On SATURDAY EVENING, the event of Miss NEILSON'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA, in addition to a full play, the balcony scene of
ROMEO AND JULIET
will be given.

JULIET.....Miss NEILSON
ROMEO (by the courteous consent of Lester Wallack, Esq.).....Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE

MONDAY, May 10, CLARA MORRIS in Richard Shiel's grand old tragic play EVADNE, with a remarkable cast, including Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, who has been especially engaged to add to the strength of the distribution of parts.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
STAGE MANAGER VINCENT'S BENEFIT.
EXTRAORDINARY BILL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 6.

The nature of the attractions is greatly varied by comedy, drama, farce, poetry and song. Wallack's company—TO OBLIGE HENSON. Ballad recitation by Mr. WHEELOCK. Booth's company. The original MADRIGAL BOYS, &c., &c., the mammoth entertainment to conclude with
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
in which George Fawcett Rowe, C. B. Bishop, Frederick B. Warde, &c., are of the phenomenal cast. SEATS can now be secured at the box-office and all the principal hotels.

GRAND CONCERT.
ST. ANN'S CHURCH,
East 12th st., near 4th av.
SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1875, AT 8 P. M.
By special request,
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS,
and
GOUNOD'S GALLIA,
Under the direction of
Mr. L. DACHAUER.
Tickets and reserved seats for sale at Steinway Hall, at Schuberth's music store, and at the church.

WESTON.
GREATEST TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
FOUR SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS.
515 miles in 6 days.
200 miles in 2 days.
120 miles in 25 hours.
118 miles in 24 hours.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, MAY 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Doors open day and night. Admission, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
No. 5 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square, East, (formerly No. 64 2d av.)
THE TRUSTEES WILL HOLD A FAIR SATURDAY, May 1, and MONDAY, May 3, From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.
Tea at 4 and 8 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CLOTILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART.
OPERA LA AFRICANE, &c.
Everything bright, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

LORD'S CLEANING AND DYEING; IMmense success; elegance, beauty, and finish of goods cleaned by his "dry method." Send by express or otherwise. Principal store, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branch, No. 630 Broadway.

$20.—FRENCH CLASSES THREE TIMES a week till Sept. 15. Attendance free for a week. PROFESSEUR, No. 149 West 30th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL,
Will be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—One hour from City, via Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; all modern improvements; thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling. Rooms en suite or singly. Table d'hote or private. Terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

MRS. CREAGH, OF HERRICK CASTLE, Tarrytown, has leased the CLIFF HOUSE, Rye, Westchester County, for the coming season; this favorite resort is on the Sound, one hour from New-York; good stable accommodations, fine bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 1. Parties wishing choice or rooms can apply at No. 34 West 14th st. References exchanged.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM WALL ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class. Parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply at No. 135 Madison av. Unexceptionable references given and required. House now open.

HATHAWAY'S HOTEL,
DEAL, NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Open from June 20 to Sept. 20. Address Box No. 21 Long Branch Post Office.
WILLIAM HATHAWAY.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N.J. Twenty minutes' drive from depot, one and a half hours' by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of COUNTRY LIVING; excellent stabling; rooms can be secured; also, a furnished cottage, with board; private table if desired, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 45 5th av.

ARCHER HOUSE, DOBB'S FERRY.—ONLY a few rooms left; parties can make arrangements for month of June at No. 22 East 49th st.; good stable accommodations; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY, A pleasant room in good location in private family or small boarding-house; permanent if suited; terms not to exceed $35 per month for the Summer; highest references given and required. Address M. T., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD—GERMAN.—AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN wishes to board with a German family of culture in order to learn the language; if possible where he could obtain elementary instruction; in or near 5th av., between 15th and 24th sts., preferred. Address full particulars to M. E. L., Box No. 1,888.

A LOVE ROOM WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, with bath and breakfast, in or near 5th av., between 10th and 21st st. Address W. G., Box No. 1888.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED
TO THE
STAATS-ZEITUNG BUILDING, NO. 1 CENTRE ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST A ROLL OF MONEY—BEtween $300 and $400—in going from 5th av., through 19th st. to Broadway, thence to 34th st. through 34th st. to 4th av. cars to Stewart's. Finder will please leave it at TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, and receive above reward.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1875.
MR. ROBERT J. KIMBALL, LATE OF McCLELLAN, KIMBALL & CO., has this day been admitted a partner in our business.
E. J. MORSE & CO.
The firm name and address of the above partnership will be
MORSE, KIMBALL & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 13 New st., New-York.
We are constantly represented at the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges by members of the firm and all business entrusted to us will receive our personal attention.
E. J. MORSE,
R. J. KIMBALL,
A. B. LOUNSBERY.
P. O. Box 3902.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CAMBLOS & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the settlement of the business.
H. S. CAMBLOS,
T. W. MYERS.
H. S. CAMBLOS will continue the stock and gold commission business at Nos. 22 and 24 New st.

No. 1 BROAD ST., BOSTON BUILDING, May 1, 1875.
THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE TRANSACTED by the undersigned under the firm name of E. S. MUNROE & CO. for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold,
E. S. MUNROE,
E. K. WILLOUGHBY.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART.....Sole Proprietor
THEATRE COMIQUE.
The Favorite
RESORT FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
THIS
TIME-HONORED PLACE OF AMUSEMENT
OFFERS TO ITS PATRONS THE BEST AND MOST AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRESENTED IN THIS CITY.
Reappearance of everybody's favorite,
MISS ADAH RICHMOND.
Reappearance at this Theatre, after an absence of seven months, of the local favorites,
SCHOOLCRAFT AND COBB,
And revival of the Hit of the Season, Mr. Harrigan's local extravaganza, entitled
DOWN BROADWAY,
DOWN BROADWAY;
OR, THE
MINIATURE 69.
THE 69 ——RE—— THE 69
THE 69 ——SEE—— THE 69
THE
MINIATURE 69TH REGIMENT
IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING EVER PRESENTED.
BE SURE AND SEE THE
69TH.
HARRIGAN AND HART,
HARRIGAN AND HART,
JOHN WILD,
JOHN WILD,
LARRY TOOLEY,
LARRY TOOLEY,
WM. CARTER,
WM. CARTER,
DIAMOND AND RYAN,
DIAMOND AND RYAN,
JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES BRADLEY,
MOORE AND HENDERSON,
in New and Original
Songs, Dances, Sayings, and Sketches.
FIVE ——NEW—— SKETCHES
FIVE ——NEW—— SKETCHES
In the Local Extravaganza,
DOWN BROADWAY.
Harrigan and Hart's New Sketch, entitled
APRIL FOOL.
DANIEL McHUE.....Mr. ED. HARRIGAN
Mr. OBITUARY.....Mr. JOHN WILD
Mr. Doyle.....Mr. D. H. Kelly
Mr. Flynn.....Mr. T. Ryan
Mrs. SNOW.....Mr. CHAS. WHITE
Mrs. ROSANNA McCUE.....Mr. TONY HART
Dan McCue.....Mr. James Bradley
Mrs. Doyle.....Miss Kitty Thatcher
Mrs. Flynn.....Miss Dora Clark
Read the names of
THE MATCHLESS COMPANY.
Harrigan, Hart, Wallace Carter, Wild, Wm. Barry, Larry Tooley, Miss Adah Richmond, Miss Kitty O'Neil, Miss Alice Bennett, Miss Polly Booth, J. F. Crossin, D. H. Kelly, J. A. Graver, G. L. Stout, George Clarke, Miss Marie Goredon, Miss Kitty Thatcher, Miss Dora Clark, Miss Jane Gibbons, Miss Elvira James, Miss Saidee Vivian, Mrs. C. B. Vivian, Miss Mary Stuart, &c.
Concluding, every Evening and Matinees, with
MR. HARRIGAN'S GREAT LOCAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
——DOWN BROADWAY;——
——DOWN BROADWAY;——
——DOWN BROADWAY;——
OR, THE
——MINIATURE 69TH REGIMENT——
——MINIATURE 69TH REGIMENT——

DOWN BROADWAY;
Or, FROM CENTRAL PARK TO THE BATTERY.
Roger McElvine, from Buffalo.....Mr. Ed. Harrigan
Jimmy Lush.....

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police in this City last week numbered 1,537.

The amount received for Croton rents last week was $5,226 23.

Miss Neilson has sent her check for $100 to the Bryant fund.

The mails to Europe yesterday consisted of 8,087 letters, and 100 bags of papers.

Luke Conway, aged four years, was run over by a grocer's wagon yesterday, and had his left thigh fractured. He was cared for at the Park Hospital

A spelling match and musical entertainment will take place at the Mariner's Church, corner Madison and Catharine streets, on Monday evening next.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during the past week, 551 deaths, 464 births, and 208 marriages, showing a decrease of 30 deaths, and an increase of 54 births and 73 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

During a fracas early yesterday morning, in the lager beer saloon No. 45 Elizabeth street, Frederick Bender struck Andrew Briel on the head with a lager beer glass, cutting him severely. Bender was arrested.

On Friday evening the residence of Mr. James S. Davis, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, was entered by sneak thieves, who succeeded in carrying off the lace curtains from the parlor windows without detection.

Post Office Station B has been removed from No. 382 to No. 380 Grand street; Station F from No. 342 to No. 350 Third avenue; Station H from No. 978 to the south-east corner of Third avenue and Sixtieth street.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Joseph Patrick pleaded guilty to the charge of "having driven a horse with a sore on its back." Mr. Bergh invoked the clemency of the court in this instance, and Patrick was discharged.

The carmen, who generally make a "harvest" on May Day by the removal of furniture, found yesterday a comparatively dull day. The removals this year have not been as numerous as in previous years, landlords in many instances having reduced their rents in order to retain their tenants.

Conrad Beck, aged fifty-three, who resides in One Hundred and Fifty-first street, near Morris avenue, while walking on the railroad track at One Hundred and Forty-first street last evening, was struck by a New-Haven train going North, and had his right leg fractured.

The marble bust of Charles O'Conor, which, with a bust of Cicero, was stolen from Pier No. 21 North River on April 25, was found on the beach at Bay Ridge, Long Island, where the weight of its wooden case had floated it. It had evidently been thrown into the river by the thieves who stole the statuary.

The Nominating Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange have completed their report by nominating Mr. Walter T. Hatch, to serve for four years on the Governing Committee, in place of Mr. S. A. Mills, declined; and Mr. J. N. Ewell, to serve on the Governing Committee for two years, in place of Mr. G. H. Watson, resigned.

On Tuesday last the residence of Mr. John H. O'Connor, of No. 87 Orchard street, was entered and robbed in broad daylight by a colored burglar. The occurrence was brought to the notice of the Tenth Ward detectives, who scorned to take any action in so small a matter, although O'Connor has been deprived of the greater portion of his worldly goods.

Eight ocean steamers left this port for Europe yesterday. The agents generally report improvement in freights, and say that when lake navigation is fully resumed there will be very heavy movements of produce abroad. Hundreds of persons are availing themselves of the low rate of steerage passage to revisit relatives and friends in the old country.

The Controller has provided the amount required for interest on the debt of the City, which will be disbursed. The total amount of the debt for which interest is to be paid is $118,357,257 24, (interest, $3,472,768 64,) of which amount the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold $26,824,077 30, and the interest they will receive is $671,333 82.

Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last evening made a raid on the "faro bank" located on the second floor of No. 616 Broadway, and arrested ten persons, who were surprised by the Police while playing "faro." The complaint against the establishment was made by George Lewis, of No. 48 Vesey street, who claims to have lost a large sum of money in the house.

Cardinal McCloskey, accompanied by Mgr. Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldi, Count Marefoschi, Bishops Lynch, McNierney, and Conroy, the Cardinal's Secretary, Rev. Father Farley, and a number of other clergymen of the Archdiocese, left this City yesterday for Boston by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to conduct the services in connection with the elevation of the See of Boston to an Archdiocese.

Mr. Edward Payson Weston announces that on Monday, May 10, at the American Institute Hall, Sixty-third street and Third avenue, he will undertake to accomplish the great feats of walking 515 miles in six consecutive days; 300 miles in two days; 120 miles in 25 hours and 118 miles in 24 hours. Mr. Weston will commence his arduous task at 12.05 on Monday morning, and will finish at the same hour on the Sunday morning following.

A large haul of shad was landed yesterday morning at Pier No. 24 North River, the aggregate amounting, in round numbers, to about 30,000 fish. Capt. John Ludlow, of Weehawken, made a haul of 3,000, most all of them roes, weighing from six to ten pounds each, being the largest haul of any fisherman this season. The Captain owns four sets of nets, each set consisting of from thirty-two to thirty-three nets; and one of these nets alone, was found to contain yesterday morning, 630 roes.

The persons engaged on the Fourth avenue improvement will be busy enough to-day—in excavating ground, tearing down trestle-work, putting down stone ballast, and laying down steel rails which are to form the connecting links between the sections now laid between the Grand Central depot and the southern or lower terminus of the Yorkville tunnel, and thus complete the sunken or underground tracks for that distance in time to be used by the Boston express trains leaving the city at 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

There will be two tickets at the next annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which will take place on the 6th inst. The regular ticket made up by the Nominating Committee includes Mr. George Opdyke for President; Mr. William M. Vermilye, for Vice President, and Mr. Samuel D. Babcock for Second Vice President. The opposition have chosen as their candidates Mr. Samuel D. Babcock for President; Mr. James M. Brown for Vice President, and Gerge W. Lane for Second Vice President. The dinner given on the occasion, it is said, will be unusually brilliant.

Following is a list of the arrivals of passengers at Castle Garden during the past week: Per steam-ship Cornwall, from Bristol, 29; per steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool and Queenstown, 1,096; per steam-ship Holland, from London, 108; per steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool and Queenstown, 419; per steam-ship France, from Liverpool and Queenstown, 373; per steamer Lessing, from Hamburg and Cherbourg, 434; per steamer Havana, from Hamburg and Havre, 420; per steamer State of Nevada, from Antwerp, 72; per steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow and Moville, 321; per steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool via Queenstown, 196—total, 3,468.

The City Republican Club held its last meeting at its old head-quarters on Friday evening, when several new members were proposed and elected. Yesterday the club moved their furniture to the new head-quarters, No. 211 Fourth avenue, opposite Union square. The new club-rooms are spacious, and are to be sumptuously furnished, and a steward placed in charge. They are over the rooms of the Old Guard, and command a splendid view of the square. This club is comprised of the leading and working element of the party, and the members propose to take a prominent part in the political contests with Tammany. At a recent special meeting of the club a series of resolutions eulogizing the late James W. Farr were adopted.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 483 arrests during the past week.

Register Little collected $142,581 37 during the month of April.

During the week the tax receipts amounted to $155,747 94.

For 1,177 licenses issued by the city for trucks, carts, &c., during April, $3,528 25 were received.

The fourth anniversary of Woodbine Lodge, No. 278, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated on Monday evening, May 3, at Nilsson Hall, corner of Fulton avenue and Gallatin place, by a promenade concert.

In the Equity Term of the City Court, before Judge McCue, yesterday morning, argument was heard upon the petition of the Loremer street property owners to set aside assessments for grading and paving. Decision reserved.

The free schools of design of the Brooklyn Art Association have just closed, after a long and successful session under the direction of Profs. William H. Baker, George A. Annable, and Miss Georgia Douglass.

The May Trial Term of the City Court will open to-morrow with a calendar of 170 civil cases and two criminal cases. The Grand Jury of the May Term of the Court of Sessions will also be impaneled to-morrow.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Edward Bush; First Vice President, Sarah L. Stilson; Second Vice President, Eliza Ford; Recording Secretary, Maria H. Blanding; Corresponding Secretary, Henry W. Hayward; Treasurer, Agnes Reilly. An annual report was read showing the association to be in a flourishing condition, with $130 in the treasury.

District Attorney Britton made a motion before Justice Pratt yesterday for the appointment of a Receiver of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company of New-York. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

From the appearance of the streets yesterday one might judge that the custom of moving on the 1st of May is falling into disuse in this city. Quite a large number of people did their moving during the last week of April.

John T. Crawford was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Walsh on a charge of breaking into the residence of Mrs. Ramsdale, No. 262 Nassau street, and stealing sixty-five pounds of lead pipe.

The Mitchel memorial meeting will take place in the Academy of Music on the 20th inst. Mayor Hunter will preside, and a number of eminent clergymen and citizens of different denominations will make addresses.

An old worn-out horse attached to a wagon loaded with railroad iron and pumps was found without a driver in North Second street yesterday morning. The iron has been identified as having been stolen from the Central and Long Island Railroads. The inscription, "J. Jones, 80th street, New avenue," leads the Police to believe that the wagon belongs to New-York.

Saturday afternoon has been designated as the day on which the various clubs represented at Prospect Park are to have sailing matches. The first contest was to have occurred yesterday. The weather and the fact that the Park Commissioners have so far refused to provide suitable accommodations for the boats of the members of the clubs prevented a general competition, and only two boats of any consequence were on the lake—Mr. Fitch's Adirondack and Mr. Myer's Wing and Wing, the navigators of which persisted in their sailing experiments despite wind and rain.

LONG ISLAND.

The oldest woman in Suffolk County lives at Bay Shore—Mrs. Sarah Young, who was ninety-nine years of age on the 13th of last month.

Mr. John S. Jayne has resigned his position of keeper of the Fire Island light, and Mr. Lorenzo D. Smith, of Bay Shore, has been appointed in his place.

The Suffolk County Medical Society have elected the following officers for the current year: President, G. H. Hamill; Vice President, R. H. Benjamin; Secretary, F. Thayer; Treasurer, H. P. Terry; Censors, F. Thayer, H. P. Terry, S. Smith. Dr. Jarvis was elected delegate to the State Medical Society.

Stokum and Phillips, the two burglars who last week made two attempts to escape from the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead—in the first of which they were both wounded by Keeper Sweeny—have been conveyed to Sing Sing, by Sheriff Lewis to serve out their terms; Stokum twenty years and Phillips eight years.

Emma White and Elizabeth West, two notorious characters, were sentenced yesterday to six months each in the Hempstead Jail, by Recorder Parcelle, of Long Island City, for vagrancy. William Barnum, Michael Cannon, and Charles Walsh, of Green Point, who were tried for the same offence, were each sentenced to thirty days in the same place.

The body of the colored cook, who was drowned from the steamer Vicksburg near the Fire Island light last Winter, and which, it may be remembered, was lost from an ice-boat which was carrying it across the Bay, was discovered on Friday morning near the place where it was lost, by Mr. Norton Jones, of Patchogue, where he was trying to reach it. However, it sank again, and a buoy was placed near the spot to mark it. Mr. Jones then went for help to raise the body, but it had evidently floated away, as it could not be found.

Property-holders along the line of the Central Railroad, between Babylon and Islip, propose to sue the company for damage caused by fires in their woodland, which, they allege, was set on fire from a locomotive. About 7 o'clock on Thursday night no less than six fires were burning north of the track. Large numbers of the residents in the vicinity turned out to fight the spreading flames, and continued their efforts until late into the night with but indifferent success, when fortunately a heavy rain commenced, which put a stop to the progress of the devastation. Large piles of cordwood were entirely destroyed, beside much valuable standing timber.

Supervisor Carll, of Babylon, had a narrow escape from death on Friday afternoon. He was dismounting from a horse, after marking out a piece of land for sale, when his foot became entangled in the left stirrup, throwing him to the ground. This frightened the animal, which backed until its heels came in contact with the whiffletree, when it sprang forward, stepping its full weight upon Mr. Carll's chest. He let go the bridle, and the horse started to run, when, fortunately, his foot became disentangled from the stirrup. Mr. Carll was badly cut about the face, and it is feared that he suffered serious internal injuries.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Charles B. Coffin has been called to the Rectorship of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, and will assume his duties to-day.

The Trustees of Port Richmond have appointed Mr. Samuel Decker as Poundmaster in the Second District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Charles Trainter.

The Church of the Ascension, West New-Brighton, will be consecrated on Thursday, the 6th of May—Ascension Day—Right Rev. Bishop Potter officiating, assisted by Rev. James S. Stone, Rector, and various other clergymen of the Episcopal Church on the island and from other localities.

A whole family, consisting of Mr. Robert P. Bradford, his wife, daughter, and two sons, residing on Richmond street, Stapleton, have been poisoned, as supposed, from the effects of drinking rainwater from a cistern. On Tuesday morning the family were attacked with severe nausea and vomiting, and one of the sons was taken with convulsions. Drs. Anderson and Lea were called in, and pronounced it a case of poisoning. Antidotes were administered, when they were all relieved excepting the two boys, who have been very ill ever since. It appears that during the recent rains a stream of water has run down the hills in the rear of the house, and some poisonous substance is supposed to have got into the cistern through this means.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The first stone of the new depot of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has been laid, in the presence of Mr. Reed, Vice President of the road. The work is being pushed with the utmost vigor.

The Board of Town Officers of Eastchester on Friday evening held a meeting, and appointed D. C. Hickey, Darius Lyon, and Henry Trede Commissioners of Excise for the town. They will meet daily until May 6 to receive applications for license.

A few years ago a Mrs. Pratt, a married lady, mysteriously disappeared from Mount Vernon. For several weeks past a detective has been making visits to the village in search of her, alleging that, by the death of a relative of his, she has become heiress of nearly $100,000.

At the annual meeting for the election of a new Board of Directors of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, 4,100 shares of stock were represented, all of which were cast in favor of the following-named gentlemen: Edward M. Reed, Wilson G. Hunt, A. R. Van Rees, E. H. Trowbridge, John Hunter, William E. Barnett, John T. Shelton, George N. Miller, William D. Bishop, George B. Carhart, Edward J. Sandford, Charles M. Pond, and Nathaniel Wheeler.

NEW-JERSEY.

A number of ladies graduated from the Jersey City Normal School yesterday.

David M. Wolley, a respected citizen of Union, in Union County, died suddenly yesterday.

An elderly lady named Bradley, living in Orange, died suddenly on Friday evening, while drinking a cup of tea.

In the Newark Board of Education, Friday night, a motion was made to exclude the Bible from the public schools, and defeated by a vote of 18 to 2.

Mary Moore, the child who was shot in the head in Jersey City on Friday by an unknown person, is in a fair way of recovery.

During the week just closed there have been received at the Jersey City abattoir 14,754 hogs, 4,925 cattle, and 6,379 sheep.

The store of Mrs. P. Whelan, on Newark avenue, Jersey City, was robbed Thursday night of goods valued at $900.

The New Brunswick Board of Aldermen have elected Prof. James H. Cook and Alderman James L. Rogers Water Commissioners, to fill vacancies.

Judge Knapp yesterday admitted Joseph Canfield, who is charged with having committed highway robbery upon Hugh McLaughlin, in Jersey City, to bail in $2,500.

Mrs. Mary Carnes, forty-two years of age and living at No. 9 Provost street, Jersey City, fell down stairs Friday night, and died yesterday in consequence of her injuries.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that another explosion, such as that by which four men lost their lives last Fall, occurred on Black Tom Island. So far as known no lives were lost.

County Physician Stout, of Jersey City, yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the remains of Philip Sheridan, who died Friday in consequence of injuries received at the hands of Joseph Doyle. He found that the skull had been fractured. Coroner Lynch will commence his inquest over the remains to-morrow night.

Judge Knapp yesterday administered the oath of office to the newly-elected Freeholders of Hudson County. The only contest was in the Sixth District, between Wickham, Democrat, and Van Horn, Republican. The court based its action on the certificates of the Board of Canvassers, and swore in Van Horn.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A meeting of the directors of the New-York Rapid-Transit Association was held on Saturday afternoon. Mr. H. B. Claflin occupied the chair, and H. H. Cammann acted as Secretary. The minutes of the last regular meeting of the association were approved, and the board then elected the following officers and committees: President, John H. Sherwood; Vice Presidents, Charles Butler, John B. Cornell, William H. Lee, Philip Van Volkesburgh, and Hiram W. Sibley; Secretary, Hermann H. Cammann; Executive Committee, William H. Morrell, Alonzo B. Cornell, Nathaniel P. Bailey, John H. Cheever, and Charles F. Livermore; Committee on Legislation, Alonzo B. Cornell, Ailan Campbell, and Charles H. Roosevelt; Committee on By-laws and Constitution, Charles Butler, Charles H. Roosevelt, and Hiram W. Sibley.

After considerable discussion regarding legislation, existing charters, and future plans, Mr. John B. Cornell was appointed a committee of one to examine into existing charters and report to the Board, and the matter of plans was left to the Executive Committee for the present.

[Advertisement.]

LORD'S CLEANING AND DYEING; Immense success; elegance, beauty, and finish of goods cleaned by his "dry method." Send by express or otherwise. Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branch No. 630 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash; BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Prussia, for Havre.—E. Corning, Jr., M. G. Peck, F. J. A. Phillipps, A. F. Miller, Warner Sherwood, J. C. Clark, George D. Selden, James Struthers, R. Haarot, M. Hartog, Mrs. F. J. Phillipps, Constant Charpentier, Mrs. Ober, C. P. Bryan, Julien Ledlon, F. Consinery, Bishop Augustus Martin, Archbishop Napoleon Joseph Perch, Abbe C. M. Fraim, Abbe J. P. Faure, Louis Viscaya, Augustin de Prida, Carlos Norhousen, Julien Ledlon, Miss Marie Ledlon, A. Fourcade, Edward Bernicke, Mr. Ochmicker, Mrs. Fourcade, E. C. Monedy Dimier, W. S. Potter, Capt. Sanglier, J. Fasce, A. Arone, Mrs. Emile Noel, Miss L. R. Brown, Robert Brown, Morgan Brown, Mrs. A. Arone, Miss A. Arone, Carlos Lasa, Mrs. Carlos Lasa, J. Foks, Mrs. J. Foks, Joseph Bueno, Mrs. H. L. Jaques, Miss Annie Nelson, Alfred Shuwith, Charles Blanc, Count A. E. de Rupert, Felix Labarthe, Jose Gutierrez, Edward de Garcia Barton, Mme. General Superior of the Marianites Sisters of the St. Cross, Miss Kitty Oraly, Miss Helen Haines, Jules Caquais, Henry Dupeche, Charles Leglenx, Mrs. Charles Leglenx, Henry Parrot, Ernste Cogny, Mrs. Ernieste Cogny, Andre Lacaisse, Mrs. Andre Lacaisse, J. Casteret, William H. Daniels, Adolphe Rassinier, Joseph Lary, Abbe Antoine Borias, Abbe E. Forge, Victor Perrier, Rev. John Wainer, Abbe Joseph Querat, Abbe Pierre Chaudy, Mr. Augere Vasereau, Mrs. Henry Villemin and child, Mrs. Amelie Meyer and child, Sister St. Gabriel, Sister Marie Theresi, Sister Marie Duerieux, Mrs. Marie W. Bergiay and child, Miss Virginia Delikgy, E. Girot, Mrs. E. Girot, Mrs. M. Grosse, Mrs. Theresi Mans, F. Bettelini, Frederic Peclier, Frederick L. Merey, A. Camors, J. Meric, E. Ranson, O. Rizan, Maurice Vignaux, Francois Ubasay, Isidore Gayraud, C. Lepeinteur, C. Leas, Henri Villemin, Miss Mary Kollock, Miss Delphaine Mairel, Mrs. Andre, Mme. Yve. Simon, Marc W. Brylikgy, J. Glueckert, Stephen Schillig, Julius Well, Mrs. Mathildi Burri, Joseph Carrier, Mr. Villemin, Peter Wohler, Mrs. Peter Wohler, Miss Annie Wohler, Georgie Wohler, Paul Male, Mrs. Paul Male, G. Bigbetti, Euzen Pillore, Auguste Odoux, Miss Virginie Meyer, Miss Celina Bist, Louis Kraink, Rev. Louis Oringo, Mrs. Celestin Clandon, Angelo Gallo, Michel Fuiselli, Mrs. Palmire Schilert, Mrs. Eugenie Drivet and child, Miss Anna Drivet, Miss Louise Drivet, Jean Cianmois, Mr. Etienne Cecnelet, P. Fromentin, Mrs. P. Fromentin, Mrs. Marie Orset, J. Charpentier, Mrs. Lafond and child, Master Lafond, Louis Neven, Mrs. Louise Peahin and child, Miss Lousy Peahin, Miss Fanny Peahin, Gustave Dine, Mrs. Gustave Dine and child, Mrs. Sarah Abraham, Miss Girr Deres, B. Ambrogia, Cappani Giotanini, Mrs. Chamont, Miss Henrietta Chamont, W. J. Morrow, Richard Morrow, Hippolite Tetel, Eugene Parge, Miss Mathilda T. Wilhas, Abel E. Fereire, John Fink, Arnold Nabor, Joseph E. Mossatt, Mrs. Joseph E. Mossatt, Auguste Gueroville, J. J. Grenouillet, Salvator Nigoro, Nicolo Nigoro, Dominco Nigoro, Dominco Asselta, Gowaldi Guisseppo, Mrs. Gowaldi Guisseppo, T. Tzard, Jacques Adam, Mme. Magdalena Millett, Miss B. Redegois, Angulo Spraguto, Miss Felini Spand, Mrs. Augustine Bepeane, Mr. Leborgne, A. Lutton, Mr. Estebana, Mrs. Maria Parrot, Mrs. Julia Krin, Mrs. Charles Bruel, Aggidor Caferato, Benjamin Gaitos, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Belriche, J. B. Monnot, Mrs. Antoinette Pizarries, Gustave Dines, children, Joseph Carretti, Henry Thiroway, Ernest King, Louis Ketalletta, Pietro Carrivot, A. Rogsero, A. J. Bayatisle, F. Emille, L. Felicien, Gustave Delaporte, Daniel Bellard, K. Isidor, P. Cano, and steerage.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—J. W. Smyth, Mrs. J. W. Smyth, Miss Smyth, L. Fally, Mrs. L. Fally, Miss Dora Fally, Mrs. F. Lounds, Miss J. Kelly, Miss Callie Hitchcock, D. Graham, Mrs. D. Graham, James McCutcheon, Mrs. James McCutcheon, Miss Sadee Hamilton, Miss Ella McCutcheon, J. Roth, Mrs. J. Roth and infant, Miss T. Roth, Miss L. Roth, Miss Mattie Sherland, Miss Shule, Miss Gaffney and child, Miss E. B. Jones, Mrs. Beid, Rev. T. J. Gaffney, Mr. Leborne, George Sait, H. Bernard, F. Bernard, Mr. Muller, Rev. M. O'Shea, Master Henry Schlund, A. McLaren, W. Jones, R. Bradshaw, Rev. W. J. Croubleboline, James Donnelly, Rev. T. J. Taggart, Mrs. T. A. Taggart and two children, Joseph J. Wilder, A. Colquhoun, V. Pielagco, J. C. Jackson, Mr. Harris, Mrs. T. McElray, Miss J. G. Evans, Mr. Holt, Thomas Evans, R. W. Sandey, B. C. Culby, L. Fraser, C. Fraser, Mr. Reid, James Story, M. McCutcheon, James Dunn, Mrs. A. A. Levy, infant, and nurse, Miss Hart, Rev. A. B. Bechting, Thomas Lounds, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Milne, Miss A. Milne, Miss J. Milne, Mrs. Forrester and daughter, J. Guggenheim, Capt. John Britton, Mrs. Edward Strong, Miss Emily Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brandreth, P. J. Kennedy, P. J. Keary, Henry Kellogg, R. B. Jones, L. Levey, Mr. and Mrs. George Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. A. Matias, two children, infant and nurse, Hon. P. Doyle, J. A. Anderson, Rev. S. A. McNulty, J. Martin, W. Seed, J. H. Haste, Daniel J. Bousfield, Miss Mary E. Haste, Miss Louisa Haste, R. J. Hood, E. Northey, William Fielding, Robert Fleming, M. M. Dux, W. H. Chepper, James B. Sutherland, George W. Hunter, Leon N. Loeb, Joseph Dryfus, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gorside, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Perry, Miss E. S. Perry, Miss M. Perry, Miss Beatrice Perry, Mr. and Mrs. N. Perry, F. Freeman, J. F. Bond, John Good, R. Teece, S. B. Beard, Mr. Gosling and two children, G. W. Jenks, Mr. Fowle, S. E. Brown, Mr. Gerard, Hon. William Wright, Hon. William Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Frankfort, M. A. Toohey, J. F. Toohey, G. Garamendi, Mr. Julia Mendia, George Nelson, F. A. Lowe, A. Mulligan, J. Dainworth, D. Guggenheim.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—F. R. Hallé, Harry Muller, Rev. George Harris and wife, Miss Mary S. Brown, Miss Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Blight, two children, and two maids, Mrs. S. F. Tobey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Tobey, E. Goldenberg, Frank Haseltine, Mr. and Mrs. De Cordova, Miss De Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Miss Virginia Coles, infant, and maid servant, William Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Norris, Jr., Col. Nicholas Smith, Mrs. Church, Mrs. H. A. Broadwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sparks, Miss Elizabeth Sparks, Miss Selina Sparks, Miss Greeley, Miss Gabrielle Greeley, Mrs. J. P. Cleveland, Miss Margarete Cleveland, Miss Pauline C. Cleveland, C. W. Topham, Rev. James Richards, Dr. Tyler and wife, Mrs. Mary N. Hogan, Master C. W. Hogan, Master Arthur F. Hogan, John Walton, N. Maiavsai, Henry M. Fisher, A. Paterschi, D. Harris, William Levinge, Walter R. Berry, G. C. Crump, Henry C. Berry, Capt. Henry Rose, Lloyd Phoenix and man servant, Mrs. W. H. Berry, Miss Maria J. Berry, Miss Sue Berry, C. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Crane, Miss Hilda Crane, Miss Annie L. Merriman, Mrs. Bertram, Master Bertram, William E. Rankin, Edward Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Lottner, Mr. Levison, Mrs. S. J. Edwards, Mrs. Lyman Morse, infant and nurse, A. Wimpfheimer, William M. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Curtis, Master Atherton Curtis, Master G. W. Curtis and nurse, William F. Brittain, J. W. Greaves, Hon. Carroll Brewster, Francis E. Brewster, Mrs. R. H. Robinson, Miss Carrie W. Robinson, Dr. McMichael, William McBride, William W. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Guild and son, Augustus Koenig and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albin Meiler and maid servant, W. M. Carey, R. B. Scott, Rev. E. R. Atwater and wife, Miss Louise Atwater, Mrs. Brinkman and family, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Minnie Roberts, J. Kinney, G. C. Powers, Rev. John N. Norton, D. D., wife and child, Miss Claudia Norton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Lawes, two children and infant, J. B. T. Marsh, J. H. Bailey, Dryer Williams, Gen. S. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Fairchild and three children, W. R. Fisher, N. V. Squarey, Mrs. Browning, Miss Browning, Mrs. Mary E. Walton, Miss Laura B. Hunter, Capt. Powell, wife, child and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Woodcock, infant and servant, Mrs. Thomas Watson, E. Manseau, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Mitchell, two children, and servant, Miss S. Cammann, Mrs. Mary Dugan, Mrs. George E. Kooch, Mrs. Kimball, Miss Parks, George O. Carpenter, Jr., R. B. Brown, Mrs. Given and son, Mr. Sternberger, Mr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Lees and child, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Miller, A. Bernard, infant, and nurse.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—M. Abenheim, Mrs. M. Abenheim and children, Miss Rosa Abenheim, Miss Hattie Abenheim, Frederick Sturges, Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Master Jonathan Sturges, Jr., Master Arthur Pemberton Sturges, Mrs. B. Lockwood, Simon Schreiber, Mrs. Simon Schreiber, child, and servant, Dr. and Mrs. W. Thornton Parker, E. G. Weichmann, Mrs. Anna Weichmann and child, Ferdinand Weichmann, Master Wilhelm Weichmann, Mrs. Samuel H. Orten, M. Lasker, A. Grosz, Mrs. J. Groke and servant, Joe Israel, L. A. Bendit, Mrs. L. A. Bendit, child, and servant, Mrs. Judge Dame, W. Heath, E. Vellermann, Mrs. E. Vellerman, August Bacharsch, Mrs. August Bacharach and child, Mrs. Sarah A. Townsend, Mr. Herman, Miss Amalia Heuser, Victor Kriegshaber, Miss Rosa Klee, J. H. Ohlmeyer, Mrs. J. H. Ohlmeyer, Miss L. Schmidt, S. Rosenbaum, D. Lilienfeld, J. Sennenthell, H. Kempner, M. Fernandes, Miss R. Fernandes, Mrs. Auguste Becker, Miss C. Endrias, Justus F. Poggenburg, Mrs. Gretchen Wahlers and child, Isaac Blumenthal, Charles Clarenbach, F. Huster, F. Grelle, P. Gil. Hilgers, Mrs. S. Freudenfis and child, N. F. Strauss, Miss E. Kugelmann, A. Buchhold, Mrs. Amalie Poscnicker, Julius Schuster, Mrs. F. Gross, Miss Emilie Bockz, Gustav Kerndt, Edwin E. Brockhausen, Georg Rebling, Miss Meta Idea, John Schlegel, Mrs. John Schlegel, Christian Koster, Mrs. Helene Koster, and child, Johann Grever, Mrs. Johann Grever, Ch. Gerken, Mrs. C. Gerken and three children, A. Husing, H. Husing, Klaus Stelling, Mrs. Klaus Stelling, C. H. Offerman, Leopold Bahr, Mrs. Marie Richborn, D. Kraus, Gustav Wagemann, Mrs. Sophie Wagemann, Miss A. Ruh, Hermann Kahn, H. Hauptmann, George Vucovich, Mrs. Charlotte Reminger, Henry Ruhl, Emil Meyer, Mrs. Marie A. Steinwitz, H. Marmont, Mrs. Christine Marmont, Mrs. Kruckmann, L. Plonsky, Rudolph Hesseil, J. G. Mayer, Mrs. Josephine Mayer, Rev. J. C. Young, A. D. Segelke, Mrs. A. D. Segelke and child, A. L. Rhomberg, G. Volger, Mrs. Dorothea Boese, John Reeb, Mrs. Amalia Reeb, Mrs. Aline Groschel and child, Mrs. Margarethe Zechoch, Ignatz Lowinger, Mrs. Maria Heinemann, Wilh. Achgalis, Capt. Jacob Paulus, United States Army, Mrs. Jacob Paulus, Mrs. Theresa Fricker, Mrs. Marie Ortmeyer and child, J. J. Wenner, Aug. Stuemre, Karl Stricker, Mrs. Brinkmann and family, Mrs. Charlotte Emisiger, John Blohme, Miss Dorothea Blohme, M. Blum, Mrs. M. Blum.

In steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—Col. James M. Tower, Col. E. F. Townsend, Warren Grosbeck, Lieut. R. Norwood, A. B. Van Horne, Alcaue Stesin, Col. S. F. Cooper, Charles Watt, William Mourns, Master Herman M. Schermerhorn, Addison N. Lyke, Mrs. Addison N. Lyke, Dr. Hiram Wiggins, Michael Cespari, Ambrose Smith, S. T. Robbins, Peter Connor, Mrs. Catherine Fraser and infant Miss Catherine A. Fraser, Miss Alexina Fraser, Miss Kate Connor, Mrs. Capt. Swan, John Lee, Mrs. John Lee, Miss Russell, Miss E. Ransom, Mrs. M. Tower, Mrs. Gardner D. Mercer, Dr. Alfred Mercer, Mrs. Alfred Mercer, Miss Ina Mercer, George Magee, Mrs. George Magee, Mrs. Mary E. H. Scott, W. B. Scott, Mrs. H. R. Lee, H. Lee, W. F. C. Colt, Edward G. Willis, Mrs. Edward G. Willis, Charles S. Starr, Thomas Mills, William Wood, Dr. N. D. Mellis, Andrew H. Scott, Henry M. Madden, George V. Mackenzie, Mrs. J. Loraman, Miss Flora Loraman, Miss Janet Lynn, Mrs. J. Gourlay, Rev. Rudolph Pieters, Mrs. A. P. Roberton, Miss M. Milne, Miss Mary Hadlee, Mrs. Jennie Cook, Henry Kavanagh, George Roberts, Mrs. Harvey, three children and nurse, Miss Weedon, Joseph L. Blamire, Mrs. Joseph L. Blamire, Miss Mary E. Blamire, George Hay, William B. Dwyer, Mrs. William B. Dwyer and four children, Samuel McCune, Mrs. Samuel McCune, B. F. Wheelright, Jr.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—E. H. Pool, G. A. Chaires and wife and Miss Annie Chaires, C. D. Bragdon and wife, Miss A. M. Immimck, Mrs. W. J. Barnes, G. Schwarsbaum, Miss T. Schwarsbaum, J. G. Salisbury, Herbert T. Walker, Frank Clayton, William H. Baker, S. B. Johnston, H. S. Carhart, Mrs. L. V. Stacy, Miss Laura A. Connell, Miss Jennie M. Stacy, Master Louis C. Stacy, L. Ely, wife, and two infants, Miss Ella Ely, Master David Ely, Mrs. Anna R. Pollitte, Mrs. E. Moran, Henry Johnson, C. T. Lamonte.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.—Robert Scott, Dr. Henry Norris, Mrs. Henry Norris, Robert Buchanan, John Robbins, A. Wyda, J. W. Develin, William Grives, Mrs. Grives, Miss Grives, Miss Lizzie Grives, Miss Wilhelmenia, Miss Charlotte Grives, John Mollie, Mrs. Mollie, James Meikle, Miss Black, H. Henderson, G. W. Clinton.

In steam-ship Main, from Bremen.—F. Thurnauefer, C. Iliiss, T. May and lady, Th. Lueben, H. G. Chadwick, Baron Von Thielmann and servant, John Beilstedt, C. G. Am Ende, Dr. Dedolf, William Hill, Mrs. A. Griscom, S. Aschim, H. Strotmann, and others in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:57 | Sun sets.....6:57 | Moon rises...3:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:05 | Gov. Island..5:54 | Hell Gate....7:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, MAY 1

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co; E. C. Knight, Chiche ter, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co; City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; France, (Fr.) Trudelle, Brest and Havre, G. Mackenzie; Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, King, W. D. Morgan; Othello, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co. Alice Otto, (Br.,) Ferguson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Warren & Co.; City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William L. Garrison; Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ships Marcia C. Day, Chase, Bremen, Carver & Barnes; Humboldt, Willey, Anjier for orders, J